

FRENCH EXPEDITION ARRIVES IN SIBERIA, STARTS FOR FRONT

Five Companies Landed,
Including One Of Annam-
ites From Indo-China

GIVEN WELCOME

Bolshevik Force Overruns
Manchuria Station But
Chinese Don't Attack

CZECHS ON MOVE

11,000 Start Westward
Against Teutons With
Harbin As Base

Reuter Pacific Service

Vladivostok, August 9.—The French contingent landed today and paraded past the Allied Staff. The Czechoslovaks and the townfolk gave them a hearty welcome.

Four companies of French troops and one of Annamite troops from China and Indo-China have arrived. They received an ovation.

The French troops will leave immediately for the battlefield.

The proclamation of the British authorities has dispelled the fears of the Russians that their intervention meant occupation, and the Allied troops are becoming more popular.

Bolsheviks on Chinese Soil

Harbin, August 8.—The Bolsheviks have overrun Manchuria Station but they were not attacked by the Chinese troops, who insisted on payment for goods they procured from the shops.

The Magyar Bolsheviks from Chita have moved to Verneudinsk, which has become an enemy stronghold.

Local newspapers state that 11,000 Czechoslovaks are moving westward, making their military base at Harbin, and will shortly attack the Austro-Germans, and that Colonel Semenov will co-operate in a separate command. Colonel Semenov has returned to Harbin and gone on to Sagan.

Touton Force Strong

Latest reports agree that there are 32,000 Austro-Germans on these fronts and that the numbers are increasing daily. The Czechoslovaks are finding the enemy surprisingly strong near Evgenievka, which may alter their plans.

Local Russians, who are keenly anxious to retrieve Russian prestige, are somewhat disappointed in what they describe as the partition of Allied and Russian interests conveyed by the Allied policy, believing that they should be identical. They argue that more vigorous measures are required to unite the warring factions and restore order, and fear that the strife will continue until the Allies find a common ground for unity such as the expulsion of the Germans from Russia, which would constitute a rallying-flag under which the rival factions may meet and co-operate without loss of dignity and without giving way to individual rivals.

Czech Activities Elsewhere

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 6.—A Russian wireless message reports:

The situation on the fronts is that the English and French have landed at Archangel and are advancing along the railway. Our Staff is at Obzorskaja.

The Czechoslovaks, after Samara and Ufa, captured Noye Nikolavsk, Ekaterinburg and Simbirsk. We have retreated to Povorino on the Don. We are sending reinforcements to Kazan and Simbirsk. Yesterday the Czechoslovaks shelled Kazan.

Germans Now Fear Czechs

The Hague, August 7.—The Weser Zeitung says that the Czechoslovak danger, originally underestimated by the Soviet Government and Germany, has developed into a very serious menace and must be combated with the strongest force. As it is very improbable that Lenin will be able to raise a sufficient force, Germany must intervene. Hence, the newspaper concludes, the recent developments on the Western front.

Honorable Peace Impossible Now While Militarists Rule Germany, Says Lloyd-George

Premier, Summing Up War Situation, Indicates Darkest Days For Allies Have Passed With Recent Victories

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 7.—In the House of Commons today, reviewing the war situation, Mr. Lloyd George stated that had the British Empire four years ago not decided to throw the whole of its might into the war because international right had been outraged, the whole course of the war would have been different and the history of the world for generations would have taken a different course.

In eloquent terms he painted the splendid services rendered by the navy in all times and in all weathers and in all parts of the globe. He declared, amid cheers, that until the navy had been beaten Germany could not triumph.

The tonnage of the British navy, including the auxiliary fleet, totaled 8,000,000 tons as compared with 2,500,000 at the outbreak of the war. British warships steamed 8,000,000 miles in June, excluding the efforts of the mercantile marine, which daringly faced similar dangers in the transportation of the American troops. At least 1,500,000 men were engaged in manning and maintaining the British naval and mercantile marine.

U-Boats Germans' Greatest Threat

Emphasizing the importance of maintaining the strength of the navy and the mercantile marine, the Premier pointed out that had submarine warfare succeeded the war would have been ended by the threat of starvation of the Entente. Unless the Allies had been completely triumphant at sea from the outset of the war, no effort on land could have saved them. The British fleet was mainly responsible for their complete triumph at sea.

Notwithstanding the enormous demands on the resources of the coun-

try for sea-going purposes and the essential needs of the Allies, 6,250,000 sailors and soldiers, including those enlisted in the services before the war, had been raised in Great Britain alone. If a similar proportion of the population of the United States was called to the colors it would mean an army of nearly 15,000,000 men.

The Dominions had contributed nearly 1,000,000 men. The Premier dwelt on the valuable aid given by the representatives of the Dominions, especially their Prime Ministers, at the Council Board. He recognized the anxiety of the Dominions to see the return of their leaders for carrying on their affairs but he trusted it would be possible for the representatives to remain for some time longer because their presence would be invaluable at the grave decisions to be reached with reference to the coming winter and next year.

India, the Premier announced, had raised 1,250,000 men since the beginning of the war.

Outlook Perilous on March 21

Mr. Lloyd George proceeded to describe the difficult conditions obtaining at the front on March 21, when we were faced by the flower of the German army. The early successes attained by the enemy caused very, very anxious moments owing to the losses of men and material. A second German blow might well have overwhelmed the British army. The Premier showed that our losses had been very swiftly replaced and he mentioned that an unprecedentedly large number of guns and machine-guns were at present in France. A series of German mistakes culminated in the British de-

(Continued on Page 3)

MISS CONSTANCE FRASER MARRIED TO MR. GARDNER

Daughter Of British Consul-General And Young American Engineer United

An event of considerable interest to Shanghai society was the marriage yesterday afternoon of Miss Constance Fraser, eldest daughter of Sir Everard Fraser, Consul-General for Great Britain, and Mr. Kenneth H. Gardner, assistant engineer in the Municipal Public Works Department.

The wedding took place at the Cathedral shortly after 5 o'clock. Dean Walker officiating, in the presence of the bride's relatives, British and American Consular officials, a few intimate friends of the bride and groom and members of Deluge Company of the Fire Brigade, of which Mr. Gardner is a member. Mr. N. T. Johnson, American Consul-in-Charge, was the representative of the United States Consulate present.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Edith Fraser, and Mr. H. F. Merrill was best man. The ceremony was followed by a reception at the British Consulate-General, when the bride's health was proposed by Mr. H. H. Fox, British Commercial Attaché.

The young couple leave Shanghai for the United States on the China Mail steamer Nankin, August 15, and will proceed to Cleveland, Ohio, the groom's home, whence Mr. Gardner will report for service in the United States Army. He has already secured a commission as a lieutenant in the Engineers.

The bride has been prominent in local society circles and both young people are popular members of the younger set. Mr. Gardner has been in Shanghai something over two years, coming out directly to take up the position of second assistant engineer for the Public Works Department.

WOMEN BARRED AS M.P.'s

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 8.—In the House of Commons today Mr. A. Bonar Law stated that the Law Officers of England, Scotland and Ireland were unanimously of the opinion that women are not entitled to be candidates for Parliament.

The Weather

Continued damp and hot today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 94.1 and the minimum 74.1. The figures for the corresponding day last year being 97 and 77.2.

BIG RACE CLUB GALA FOR WAR FUNDS TONIGHT

Vaudeville, Movies, Dinner, Raffle And Other Features Will Draw Crowds

The monster benefit gala in aid of Allied War funds will be held at the Race Club tonight and a record attendance is anticipated. All table reservations for the dinner to be served at 8:15 o'clock have been sold and a large advance sale of lawn seats is reported.

The vaudeville and cine program starts at 9:15 o'clock and will include leading amateurs and professional performers and latest films. Selections by the Shanghai Municipal Band, dances by Miss Olive Crane and Mr. Gee and turns by Keeley and Aldous, Smith and Bella Jackson, Mlle. Rieuse and M. Darnal will comprise the vaudeville.

Dancing in the coffee room will commence at 11 o'clock, there will be a short intermission at midnight when the drawings for the war lottery will be announced. Valuable articles have been donated as prizes and tickets will be sold at two dollars.

A linotype machine, loaned by Kelley and Walsh, Ltd., has been set up in the parl-mutual room and names will be casted, the lines of type selling at a dollar each. Light refreshments will be served free after 10:30 o'clock while the bar will also be open.

One of the features will be the Shanghai Gibson girls who will act as waitresses during the evening.

UKRAINE RAIL STRIKE AIMED AT GERMANS

Tracks Blown Up, Trains Fired On, Officials Threatened With Death

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 7.—In connection with the railway strike in the Ukraine mentioned on July 27 the North German Gazette quotes a manifesto issued by a secret organization in Great Russia urging the railwaymen to prevent the transport of German troops and to enable thousands of armed peasants to overrun the towns at a given moment. "We have put up with the Kaiser's dogs long enough," it says. The North German Gazette adds that the railway lines have been blown up at many points, many trains fired on, the life of the Minister of Railways threatened and other high officials threatened with death. Several of the persons implicated have been shot, and the strike is abating.

Germans, Captured By Yankees, Ready For First Meal



German prisoners with American mess kits lined up for a good Yankee meal outside American headquarters in France.

HUGE INCREASE MARKED IN ALLIED SHIPBUILDING

1,243,274 Tons Turned Out Last Quarter, As Against 870,317 In Quarter Before

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 7.—Press Bureau: The world's new merchant-ship construction for the quarter ended June 30 amounted to 1,243,274 gross tons comprising 442,966 tons of British construction and 800,308 built by Allies and neutrals. This compares with the world's output of 870,317 gross tons for the quarter ending March 31.

The world's output for the quarter ending June 30 exceeded losses from all causes by 296,696 gross tons. The British merchantmen completed in July reached a total of 141,948 gross tons, giving a total of 905,194 gross tons for the seven months of this year and 1,490,025 gross tons for the year ending July 31, as compared with 83,673 for July last year, 578,643 gross tons up to September 1 last year and 565,147 gross tons for the twelve months which ended on July 31, 1917.

The Controller-General of shipping states that July is always a bad month for British shipping owing to the workmen's holidays, while this year a serious epidemic of influenza proved an additional drawback. Nevertheless the British output of merchant shipping for July, 1918, increased 174 percent as compared with July, 1916, and 71 percent as compared with July, 1917.

(American Wireless To Reuters)

San Diego, August 8.—A big plant for building concrete ships has been formally opened, the official representative of the Emergency Fleet Corporation announced that the present program contemplates building here eight 7,500-ton concrete tank steamers to cost eight million dollars.

GERMAN PRESS SHOWS SIGNS OF DEPRESSION

Defeat In West And Gathering Clouds In East Cast Deep Gloom

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 7.—Many German newspapers show signs of depression. The Dusseldorf Nachrichten, one of the leading annexationist papers in the industrial districts, says: "No one looking into the future can see the end in sight, for though this time the end might come quickly it could be an end in terror, as in Russia."

The Vorwarts says: "The events of recent days have shattered the illusion that Germany was invincible." Captain Salzmann, the military critic of the Voelische Zeitung, draws grave attention to the gathering clouds in the East, saying that it is imperative that the advance of the Czechoslovaks be stopped before it reaches the cornlands of the Ukraine.

The Weser Zeitung admits that there can no longer be any question, after recent statements made by British statesmen, that the Allies mean business with their threats of an economic war.

The Carlsruhe Weltfreund declares that the Soviet troops would perhaps overcome the Czechoslovaks if the latter were alone, but they have rallied all the elements hostile to the Bolsheviks especially the peasants. The Central Powers must expect soon a change in the Russian situation. Only the fall of the Bolsheviks can satisfy the enemies of Germany.

Urge U.S. To Take Over Whole Meat Industry

(American Wireless To Reuters)
Washington, Aug. 8.—The Federal Trade Commission has recommended to President Wilson the acquisition of all the principal stockyards, cold storage plants, warehouses, refrigerators and cattle-cars.

British Government Given Power To Limit Silver Bullion Price

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, August 7.—New Defense of the Realm regulations empower the Treasury to fix a maximum price for silver bullion.

Peking Rejects Nuncio As Friend Of German

Relations With von Hintze Make Him Undesirable, Vatican Is Notified

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, August 8.—The Central Government has informed the Vatican that it declines to receive Monsignor Petrelli, the Papal Nuncio, pointing out that he is an intimate friend of Admiral von Hintze, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, and his presence in Peking might be undesirable.

FIGURES ILLUSTRATE BRITISH NAVY'S TASK

Ships Have Carried 20,000,000 Men And 110,000,000 Tons Of Stores

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 7.—A statement issued by the Press Bureau affording an idea of the activities of the British navy shows that between the declaration of war and June 30 last, the needs of the Allies involved carriage over the sea of twenty million men, two million animals and 110 million tons of naval and military stores. The total losses of men embarked due to enemy action up to April 27 reached the relatively trivial figure of 3,282.

The transportation of well over a million Americans up to July 27 involved the organization of fifty-one British ocean escorts, 322 destroyer escorts, forty American ocean escorts and 335 destroyer escorts. In the course of such duties the British escorts steamed over 1,250,000 miles a month while patrol vessels engaged in frustrating the activities of enemy submarines, voyaged at least six million miles a month in home waters.

Evidence of the success of convoying is shown by the fact that British steamboats exceeding 500 tons gross to and from the United Kingdom on the main overseas routes, of which 93.8 percent were convoyed between March and June last, then sustained losses from the attacks of submarines totaling 1.23 percent, as compared with 5.41 percent, the losses between April and June last year before convoying was established. 61,681 sailings have been conveyed since May 24 last year, when convoying was introduced.

U.S. EMERGENCY PASSPORTS

The United States Consulate has received instructions from Washington to the effect that applicants for emergency passports must apply for such papers at least three days before the date on which they intend to depart.

GOVERNMENT FORMED FOR NORTHERN RUSSIA

Step Follows Allied Landing In Archangel; Battle Fought By Expedition

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 8.—Mr. Francis, the American Ambassador, cables from Archangel to the State Department an official notice of the establishment of a new Government of Northern Russia, which was sent up on August 8. The members of the Constitutional Assembly represent the six districts of Vologda, Novgorod, Kazan, Samara, Archangel and Viatka.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 8.—After landing at Archangel the Allies advanced southward along the Vologda railway. An opposing force, supported by Germans, offered resistance five miles south of Archangel but was driven back and retired towards Obozerskaya, 70 miles south of Archangel. Some German war material was captured.

CANTON SENATE OPENS WITH A FULL QUORUM

Southern Parliament Gets Under Way And Tsen Chun-hsuan Assumes Premiership

Reuter's Pacific Service

Canton, August 8.—The Senate, with a full legal quorum for the first time since the National Assembly moved to Canton from Peking, opened today, with C. T. Wang, the Vice-President, presiding.

A joint session of the House of Representatives and the Senate tomorrow will make a declaration giving the causes leading to the meeting at Canton.

Peking, August 8.—A telegram from Canton states that General Tsen Chun-hsuan, who arrived in Canton yesterday from Wujiang, has assumed the post of Premier of the Southern Military Government and has removed the office of the Premier from the Military Governor's yamen to the Agricultural College and appointed Wu Chao-chu, son of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Chief of the General Affairs Department and Chang Shih-chow, formerly a professor at Peking University, his chief secretary.

Peking, August 8.—General Chang Hual-chi arrived in Peking this morning.

TSAO SUBMITS PLAN FOR GOLD NOTE ISSUE

Suspicious Project, With Great Potentiality For Pelf, Put Up To President

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, August 9.—Tiao Ju-lin, the Minister of Finance, has submitted to the President and the Premier a memorandum detailing the scheme to issue notes on a gold basis for use in international finance and commercial exchange business, in order to avoid loss by exchange. Furthermore, he adds that a fund would be created which could be used for the foundation and adoption of a gold standard currency. The proposed standard value of the notes is not yet, but half the American gold dollar. This is regarded as curious, because according to reports the reserve fund covering the notes will be held in Japan. There is little possibility of these notes being acceptable on the Chinese market, and the sole beneficiaries of the scheme, if it is adopted, will be a small Sino-Japanese clique.

ALLIED OFFENSIVE IN PICARDY WINS 3 MILES IN A DAY

French And British Attack Extends From Albert To Montdidier

MANY TOWNS FALL

Moreuil And Demuin Captured Soon After New Assault Is Launched

BIG PRISONER HAUL

Americans Cross Vesle On 5-Mile Front Between Braise and Fismes

(American Wireless To Reuters)
New York, August 8.—A press despatch states that the American troops have crossed the Vesle on a front of five miles between Fismes and Braise.

Marshal Foch has launched a new blow on the Picardy front southeast of Amiens on a front of 28 miles from Albert, northeast of Amiens, to Montdidier, on the southwest of Amiens. The French and British forces have advanced three miles and the meager press reports received up to the present indicate that the towns of Moreuil, Demuin, Aubercourt, Marcelcave and Lamotte have been captured.

In the Lys salient the British have advanced more than half a mile on a front of almost five miles between the river Lawe and the river Clarence. There have been heavy artillery actions at Solsons and Rheims.

In Eastern Albania the French repulsed an attack made by Bulgarian troops.

General Haig In Command

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, August 8.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

The British Fourth Army and the French First Army, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in command, attacked on a wide front eastward and southward of Amiens at dawn. The first reports indicate that the attack is progressing satisfactorily. 4:20 p.m. Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports:

The British heavily attacked at dawn this morning south of the Ancre to where our right rests upon the French, a distance of 12 miles.

Shortly afterwards the French took up the battle and prolonged the front of attack southwards for several miles.

The main weight of the blow was directed against General von Hutler's 18th army.

The battle opened with a bombardment for three minutes. Then the barrage of field-guns and trench-mortars crept forward, the heavy guns concentrating on obstinate points of resistance. Some hundreds of tanks advanced as our waves of infantry moved forward.

Germans Taken By Surprise

The enemy was mostly taken by surprise. Our tanks crossed the Avre, working towards the more difficult ground in the valley of the Luze.

The French also report good progress and their prisoners admit that the attack was a complete surprise. Considerable hauls of prisoners, machine-guns and some artillery have already been made. We are taking more prisoners than we know how to deal with.

The smartness and secrecy of our concentration was the main cause of our initial success.

French Report Attack

Paris, August 8.—The official communiqué issued this afternoon reports: At 5 o'clock this morning we, in conjunction with the British troops, attacked southeast of Amiens. The attack is developing in favorable conditions.

Americans Cross Vesle

London, August 8.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters reports at 2 o'clock this afternoon: Yesterday the Franco-American forces crossed the Vesle east of Braise and, despite the resistance of

the enemy, established themselves on the north bank.

Hitherto there had been only patrol engagements on the north bank of the Vesle.

The American official communiqué issued last evening reports:

Eastward of Bazoches we crossed the Vesle and gained the highway between Rheims and Soissons.

Hostile counter-attacks broke down.

Enemy Recrossing Aisne

London, August 7.—The situation on the Vesle front is developing according to expectations. The enemy is transferring his shattered divisions over the Aisne while it is stated that General Foch is preparing to make a fresh advance and it is expected that the next big battle will be soon for the possession of Chemin-des-Dames. When the moment comes the enemy's covering forces will assuredly be flung across the Aisne.

Owing to the complete failure of the Crown Prince's offensive, it is now problematic whether Prince Rupprecht's blow against the British will materialize. It would certainly be a perilous step and it is almost certain to fail.

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters this morning, describing the part taken by General Berthelot's army in the second victory of the Marne, says that it had never less than fifteen enemy divisions opposed to it and had perhaps the hardest fighting of all.

When General Mangin's counter-offensive transformed the position, General Berthelot's object was to endeavor to exploit the situation to the utmost disadvantage to the enemy and he decided to throw the whole weight of his attack against the eastern edge of the pocket in the direction of Fismes so that the enemy would be constantly threatened with having his rear turned along the Valley of the Ardre and forced to accelerate the pace of his retreat. These tactics achieved their object.

Allice Have Enormous Booty

The Germans had to abandon everything but their guns and even a good many of these. In one wood north of the river 200,000 heavy shells have been discovered neatly hidden from observation from the air. It has not yet been possible to count the material captured, which includes thousands of machine-guns, hundreds of minen-werfer and mountains of ammunition for both. The army now has two complete German field-gun batteries which the French are firing at the Germans with the latter's own ammunition. Machine-guns are so plentiful that the Germans seem to have used them at the rate of one machine-gun for two infantry men.

British Advance In North

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

Further attacks made by the enemy this morning and this evening on both sides of the Bray-Corbis road were repulsed after sharp fighting.

Attempted enemy raids southward of Hamel and southward of La Bassée were driven off.

The progress of our patrols eastward of Robecq continued and our line between the river Lawe and the river Clarence advanced a depth of a thousand yards on a front of nearly five miles.

Our patrols entered the enemy's trenches eastward of the forest of Nèppe and took over thirty prisoners.

Aviation.—We destroyed five German machines yesterday and dropped twenty-four tons of bombs on railways, aerodromes and billets, obtaining several direct hits. All our machines returned.

Gen. Mangin Issues Order

Praising American Army

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters reports:

General Mangin has issued an Army Order concerning the Third American Army Corps. He says "you went to battle as to a feast." Proceeding, he eulogizes the magnificent dash and indomitable tenacity of the Americans, which won the admiration of their comrades in arms. They captured nine machine-guns, over 7,000 prisoners and an immense booty, and reconquered ten kilometers of territory. "You have gained complete confidence of your superiors over the enemy. I am proud to have commanded you."

Shelling Between Oise and Aisne

Paris, August 7.—The official communiqué issued this evening reports: Between the Oise and the Aisne after a violent bombardment, the enemy attempted two raids near Bailly and Tracy Le Val, both of which were repulsed.

East of Braine the Franco-American force crossed the Vesle and established themselves on the north bank, maintaining their positions despite two violent counter-attacks.

North of Rheims our line advanced 400 meters between the railways to Reims and Laon.

An artillery duel took place yesterday. Infantry actions were limited to a few successful skirmishes by Allied forces across the Vesle.

Le Temps says that it must not be concluded from the present lull on the front between Soissons and Rheims that the situation has become stabilized. The battle may blaze up elsewhere. We shall learn before long the plans of Marshal Foch, besides those of the enemy.

A CABLE CORRECTION

Reuter's Agency here yesterday issued a cable correction to the effect that of the 150 German submarines referred to by Mr. Lloyd-George as destroyed by the Allies half were destroyed in the last twelve months and not in the year previous, as implied in the first message.

HUGE MEAT SHIPMENT FROM AMERICA IN JULY

92,000,000 Pounds Of Beef Sent Abroad To Feed Allies

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 9.—The extent to which aid is being furnished to the Allied nations in foodstuffs by the United States is indicated in a statement issued by the Food Administration which shows that during June the exports of beef from the United States totaled 92,175,000 lbs., of which 95 percent went to the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Belgium.

AUSTRIA MUST PERISH, SAYS SLAV LEADER

Disappearance As An Empire Only Security For Democracy, He Declares

(American Wireless To Reuters)

New York, August 8.—Dr. Hincovich, the leader of the Southern Slavic movement, in a speech yesterday, said: "Austria-Hungary must not survive the war. She must disappear as an Empire to insure the security and future of democracy. America has spread a new gospel over all mankind. Every liberty loving nation looks to her, and I personally pray for the time when she will see to it that the future States of the world are ruled by justice and not by force. Austria-Hungary must not survive."

Rumania To Prosecute Its Former Premier

Deputies Unanimously Agree To Yield To German Demand For Revenge

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, August 7.—A message from Jassy states that the Rumanian Chamber of Deputies has unanimously approved the prosecution of ex-Premier Bratianu in connection with the entry of Rumania into the war.

Grover Committed To Supreme Court

Former Honigsberg Employee Charged With Embezzling Goes To Higher Tribunal

H. J. R. Grover, charged on three counts with embezzlement from the firm of Honigsberg and Co., was committed for trial before the British Supreme Court by Magistrate G. W. King in the British Police Court yesterday.

The three charges framed against the defendant by Magistrate King alleged embezzlements of \$358.91, \$103 and \$454.23 on April 10, 12 and 16 of this year.

Mr. S. H. McKean appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Earl B. Rose, Special United States District Attorney, watched the case on behalf of the U. S. Government.

Committees Named On India Reform Plan

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 7.—In the House of Commons today, during a debate on the report signed by the Secretary of State and the Viceroy of India, Mr. E. S. Montagu, Secretary of State for India, announced the decision of the Government to appoint a committee to specify the powers reserved and delegated to and by the committee to examine constitutions, franchises and the position of the legislative councils in each Province of India.

AMERICAN CROP FORECAST

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 8.—The Department of Agriculture makes the following forecast concerning the production of the various crops this year:

Wheat 878 million bushels, Corn 2,989 million bushels, Winter Wheat 556 million bushels, Spring Wheat 322 million bushels, Oats 1,128 million bushels, Barley 232 million bushels, Rye 76.7 million bushels, Tobacco 8,225 million lbs., Sugar Beets 6,360 million tons (?), White Potatoes 391 million bushels, Sweet Potatoes 34,591,000 bushels, Flour 1,800 million lbs., Rice 410,000,000 lbs., Hay 93 million tons, Apples 1,990 million bushels, Peaches 40,900,000 bushels.

\$1 opens a Savings Account.
\$100 opens a Checking Account.

HOMELANDS OF SOME OF OUR DEPOSITORS.

America, Australia, Canada, China, England, France, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Scotland, Switzerland, Wales.

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation

15 Nanking Road, Shanghai

U.S. Vice-Consul Shoots Chinese As Burglar

Mr. A. G. Loehr Fires Twice And Wounds Man Who Enters Residence At Night

United States Vice-Consul A. G. Loehr shot and wounded a Chinese who entered the Loehr residence at 6 Young Allen Terrace early yesterday morning. The wounded man was taken to the St. Luke's Hospital with a bullet in his hip and will be tried on charges of breaking and entering as soon as he is able to be in court.

Mr. Loehr was awakened by suspicious noises and found a Chinese who had entered the house through a window. The Chinese jumped out of the window and while he was running away, Mr. Loehr fired into the air. The Chinese refused to stop and the second shot brought him down. The police were notified and the wounded man taken to the hospital. Several previous attempts to enter the Loehr residence have been made.

U.S. Red Cross Men Decorated By Italy

22 Have Just Been Given War Cross, 39 Got It Before

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 8.—Twenty-two American Red Cross men have been awarded the Italian War Cross of Merit for their work during the recent fighting on the Piave front. A message from Rome states that thirty-nine Red Cross men have previously received the decoration.

PACIFIST AGAINST PEACE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 8.—In the House of Commons today, replying to the pacifists, Mr. J. M. Robertson, an advanced Liberal, who described himself as a life-long pacifist, emphasized that peace is impossible until the Allies are able to compel Germany to disarm, after which universal disarmament must follow. A Lansdowne peace would enable Germany to continue her military establishment, compelling all other nations to maintain conscription.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan
Per N.Y.K. ss. Tategami M. Aug. 15
Per N.Y.K. ss. Takashima M. Aug. 16

For U.S. Canada and Europe—
Per C.M. ss. Nanking ... Aug. 14
Per T.K.K. ss. Korea M. ... Aug. 16
Per P.M. ss. Ecuador ... Aug. 17
Per N.Y.K. ss. Suwa M. ... Aug. 19
Per O.S.K. ss. Mexico M. ... Aug. 24
For Europe etc.:
Per N.Y.K. ss. Kanagawa M. Aug. 11
Per N.Y.K. ss. Sado Maru ... Aug. 14
Per M.M. ss. Porthos ... Aug. 12

MAILS DUE

From U. S. and Canada:—
Per T.K.K. ss. Siberia M. ... Aug. 13
Parcel post only for the United Kingdom will be closed at the British Post Office at 5 p.m. on Wednesday, August 14.

2,500-TONNER LAUNCHED FOR NORWEGIAN OWNERS

New Engineering And Shipbuilding Co. Sends New Freighter Down Ways

The Hero, 2,500 tons deadweight capacity, built by the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works for Bruusgaard Klosterud of Norway, was launched at the Yangtsepooyard yesterday afternoon. The ship was christened by Mrs. F. Sem.

Following the launching refreshments were served in the company's office where toasts were proposed to the builders, owners, agent and all concerned in the construction of the ship. Mr. H. E. Arnhold, Chairman of the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, said the ship, whose launching they had just witnessed, had been constructed for Norwegian owners represented by Mr. O. Thoresen. The keel was laid in February of this year, but it was not until April that the raw materials were received, so that it would be recognized that considerable work had been done in less than five months to enable a vessel of this size to be launched in such comparatively quick time and it was hoped that within another five or six weeks the Hero would be completely finished and ready for sea.

Alongside the ways that had just been vacated, those present had seen the sister ship on the stocks in course of construction for the same owners and this vessel he confidently hoped would also be delivered before the end of this year. He regretted that owing to ill-health Mr. Thoresen had been obliged to leave Shanghai and consequently could not be present.

However, he is represented by Mr. Sem who would bear out the happy relations that had always existed between all concerned in the construction of this vessel, and with those gentlemen he also wished to associate the name of Mr. Ed and Capt. Berg. He also thanked Capt. Parker and his colleagues Mr. Reilly and Mr. Simmons of the Norwegian Veritas, all of whom had been untiring in their efforts to assist the builders in every way possible.

Situated in China, there were many difficulties to confront even in normal times in undertakings of this nature, but as most of those present knew that in times like the present these difficulties were increased tenfold and it was most pleasing to all concerned to know that despite many obstacles, such rapid construction had resulted. It was further proof that if this could be done under such adverse conditions, what the future

promised when affairs again became normal.

The war had been the cause of an enormous sinking of tonnage, which had to be replaced as soon as possible and realizing this, these works were equipping themselves for that purpose when it was hoped after the war was over and the success the vessel they had just launched would prove herself, that Mr. Thoresen would place further orders with us. Mr. Arnhold then asked those present to join him in drinking good luck and a successful future to the Hero and her owners, and the Agent, Mr. Thoresen.

Mr. Sem replied. Mr. Arnhold then proposed the health of Mrs. Sem for so graciously christening the ship, taking occasion to present her with a bouquet and a small souvenir from the builders.

The dimensions of the vessel are as follows: 254' 6" long overall by 37' 0" beam and 17' 0" depth. The vessel is of the single deck type with poop, bridge and forecastle and is well adapted for handling cargo, having clear holds and four large hatches on deck. There are two derricks at each hatch and steamwinches arranged for quick handling of cargo. Her deadweight capacity is 2,050 tons. The crew are berthed in the poop and the officers on the bridge deck, special attention having been paid to making all the rooms of accommodation as large as possible.

The Hero will be engine with triple expansion machinery of 1,000 horse-power supplied with steam from two cylindrical boilers. Electric lighting will be fitted throughout. The engines, boilers, auxiliary and deck machinery have been constructed at the Builders' Works. It is expected to have the vessel fully equipped and ready for sea at the beginning of October, when the officers arrive here from Norway.

Foch And Gen. Petain Eulogised In Decree

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 7.—General Petain, the commander of the French armies, has been granted the Military Medal, which is the highest distinction for a general.

General Foch, who since April 14 has been Supreme Commander of the Allied armies in France, has just been raised by a decree to the dignity of a Marshal of France. The decree says:

"When the enemy by an offensive on a front of 100 kilometers expected to snatch a decisive victory, meaning the enslavement of the world, General Foch defeated him. The pressure on Paris was relieved. Soissons and Chateau-Thierry were

reconquered, more than 200 villages were delivered, and 25,000 prisoners and 700 guns were taken as the glorious Allied armies moved in a single victorious drive from the banks of the Marne to the banks of the Aisne. Such are the results of the maneuver planned by the French Command.

"The confidence placed by the Republic and our Allies in the victor of the St. Gond Marshes and the illustrious leader of the Year and the Somme has been fully justified."

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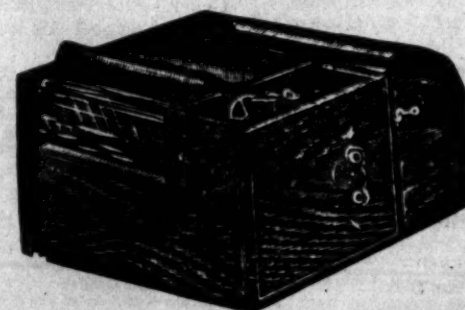
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You may have escaped sickness or accident last year and the year before, but it may be your turn at any moment. The illness or injury may not be serious, but sufficient to send you to hospital for days or weeks. Remember the average is

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WOUNDED SAMMIES ARE A JOLLY CROWD

Clothes Have To Be Taken From
Convalescents To Keep
Them Near Beds

MAINED LEARN TRADES

Becker Had Sad Experience
With Hand Grenade, To Leave
N.Y. Hospital An Auto Expert

Washington, June 29.—The list of casualties from the American Army fighting in France is now being balanced by returning convalescents, whose numbers in the reconstruction centers like Walter Reed hospital here have reached an appreciable total.

It is an outstanding fact to all observers that an American youth smashed by a shell, bomb or hand grenade is, notwithstanding, exactly the same kind of an individual he was before he went in. High spirited, mischievous, all personal considerations discarded and humanly anxious to resume any dull round of civilian labor, they have a tendency to regard their carefully planned hospital school for re-educating them to usefulness with the same distaste that healthy youth has for the training establishments, however desirable he may know them to be.

Have To Keep Them In Bed

So a chance visitor to the hospital expecting to discover a hero is apt to find a proportion of youths whose clothes have been taken away from them to compel them to stay near their beds. They are likely to be calculating intelligently their chances to shirk irksome routine. Whatever adventure and torture they have lived is being forgotten while their force and energy are entirely devoted to the problem of today.

"Yes, they are the most healthy and normal human beings, under-pressed and entirely unwarmed about anything," explained Major Cotton, one of the chiefs of orthopedic surgery at Walter Reed. "We find these are not ill people. Their men and physical vigor is most astonishing to persons not familiar with the circumstances."

It is requiring a continuation of military discipline and considerable patience and persistence to work out on this material the far-sighted plans for teaching a maimed man a new and productive trade. The massage, hydrotherapy, and electric treatment to re-educate the mind and shrivel the limb are regarded as splendid but the schools are dodged most gladly. Still, the men are weaving baskets, and darning hats, intelligent interest in automobile mechanics, and otherwise submitting to requirements which are made before they can have liberty and leisure.

Saw 3 Germans At Once

"See a German?" responded Maurice Becker, once a private in the 16th Infantry, who left his left hand in an army hospital near Toul last January. "You bet I saw a German. Three of them, all at once, one night, patrolling in front of our post. They got my buddy with a rifle bullet, and I was cutting loose with my automatic and hand grenades. We got two, and one of my own grenades got me."

Becker explained the suspicion he had about hand grenades, which is shared by all soldiers in their first meetings with that deadly weapon.

"Yah, they tell you it is timed for five seconds," he announced scornfully, "and then one goes off in three seconds, and the next goes off in seven; no Fritz can dump it back on you."

FIND FIELD GUN PARTS IN GERMAN'S POSSESSION

Breach Blocks Of 3 And 6-Pounders
In Cases Given Chinese
As Security For Debt.

Walter Scharff, a German living at 10 Kiangse Road, appeared before British Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Kwan in the Mixed Court yesterday, charged with being the owner of two breach-blocks for 3-pounder field guns, breach-blocks for two 6-pounder field guns, two back sights and a sight carrier for some, all of which he had failed to make declaration of to the local authorities.

Detective Inspector Burns testified that on July 23 he was called to the office of Mr. N. C. Home, who he was shown five cases which had been left some time previously with a Chinese client of the attorney for the defendant as security for a debt. Suspicion had been aroused and when the cases were opened the gun parts were found. On being questioned Scharff had stated that the cases were not his but belonged to a friend and had been left in his care. The police, the witness said, wished to locate the other parts of the guns but the defendant could only surmise where these might be. The police asked an order to dispose of the property.

Mr. Home read a letter in which Scharff denied knowledge of the matter but said the parts belonged to someone in Tientsin.

The Assessor stated that the evidence had not disclosed any offense and suggested that an adjournment be taken in order that the prosecution might consider its position. The case was remanded one week.

Mr. Home stated that he had started a civil action on behalf of his client.

MAY SEND U. S. RED CROSS UNIT NORTH

Three Executive Committeemen
Leave For Vladivostok To
Investigate Needs

THE ALLIED CO-OPERATION

Americans Will Work With
Japanese And Other Allied
Relief Units In Siberia

Tokio, July 27.—In answer to an appeal from Y.M.C.A. authorities in Siberia for Red Cross aid for the various factions fighting in Asiatic Russia, three members of the Executive Committee of the Japan Chapter, American Red Cross, left last night for Vladivostok.

They will make a thorough investigation of conditions in view of making a report on the advisability of sending a full Red Cross unit from the Japan Chapter to co-operate with the Japanese unit, which left Tokyo last night, and the various other relief organizations that are rendering aid to the forces in the North.

The Americans who left Tokyo last night are Dr. R. B. Teusler, who recently returned from a preliminary survey of the Siberian situation for the American Red Cross; Mr. E. W. Fraser, who will act as financial and business representative and Mr. G. A. Phelps, honorary secretary of the Japan Chapter, who will have charge of the general executive work of the investigation.

The men will make their headquarters in Vladivostok and before returning to Tokyo will formulate complete plans for the Red Cross work which the Japan Chapter will render in Siberia. They will confer with allied relief workers in Vladivostok, and especially with Doctor Gill, of the U.S.S. Brooklyn, flagship of the American Asiatic Fleet. Doctor Gill has 70 men under him in relief work and has had charge of the distribution of all the Red Cross supplies recently sent by the Yokohama Branch of the Japan Chapter of the organization.

Red Cross Party Off

The farewell for the Red Cross Corps to Siberia, both first and second parties, was held at the Red Cross headquarters at Shiba Park yesterday afternoon. Baron Ishiguro, president; Viscount Matsudaira and Mr. Hirayama, vice-presidents; Mr. Onoda and Mr. Sakamoto, committee members, and other members were present. Baron Ishiguro opened the exercises by reading a farewell address sent in honor of the occasion by H. I. H. Prince Kan-in, honorary president, who has been away from Tokyo for the season. Baron Ishiguro then delivered an address of instruction to the 106 members of the corps.

As already reported, the first party of about 35 members left Tokyo last night on the 9 o'clock train for Vladivostok. The party took with them seven cooks and 10 servants. Each member of the corps wore a khaki uniform with a Red Cross badge and short sword. They will take the Hozan Maru at Tsuruga tomorrow. The second party will leave Tokyo August 2.

During the preparations for leaving, Surgeon-Colonel Shiga, head of the corps, received news of the death of his mother in Kobe. He was so busy with the preparations that he did not go to Kobe to attend the funeral services.

POINCARÉ TO KING GEORGE

(Reuters' Agency War Service, London, August 7.—A message from President Poincaré to the King says:

"I am at one with Your Majesty in the conviction that the hour of decisive success will shortly arrive for the Allies."

Obituary

Mr. Charles L. Jackson
Funeral services of the late Mr. Charles L. Jackson took place yesterday at the Bubbling Well Cemetery before a large number of sympathetic friends. The services were read by the Rev. A. E. Burns. The pallbearers were Messrs. J. S. S. Cooper, W. Craig-Martin, Ed. Carroll, C. E. Peacock, T. Edall and C. J. Sequeira. Floral tributes were sent by the Foreign Staff of the Shanghai Tramway Company, Messrs. H. E. Arnold Brose and Co., Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Arnold, J. S. S. Cooper, Ed. Carroll, G. Pollock, P. Cassidy, H. G. Sadler and W. L. Fong.

The display of interest in the funeral arrangements of the deceased as well as the care taken of him during his illness by the firm of Messrs. Arnold Bros and Company was greatly appreciated by the friends of Mr. Jackson.

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Honorable Peace Impossible Now

(Continued from Page 1)

feeling them in two or three of the most sanguinary battles of the war, leaving them in unhealthy salients commanded by our gun fire. It was one of the finest things in tenacious valor in the whole story of the British Empire.

Referring to the lads of eighteen and a half who, owing to the great emergency, were sent to France with a few months training, the Premier said that these lads were sent straight to the front, where they had to face veteran and victorious troops. No veterans ever fought more courageously or more steadfastly than these lads. We must all be proud of the boys who had so upheld the honor of their native land and helped to save the cause of the Allies from disaster.

It was remarkable that the Germans had left the British army alone for three or four months. They would probably come back but the reason would be that they had failed elsewhere.

Tribute To French And Americans

The Premier paid a warm tribute to the assistance given by the French to the British and said that Marshal Foch had not only forced the enemy to a standstill but, by one of the most brilliant counter-strokes of the war, had driven back the enemy. The danger was not over but he would be a sanguine man of the German General Staff who now thinks that von Ludendorff's plan of campaign would succeed in its objective of obtaining a military decision this year. The Premier emphasized that the Allied success was largely due to the rapidity with which losses had been made good and the American troops brought over. These were essential parts of the miscalculation made by the Germans.

After paying a tribute to the bravery and skill of the American troops, the Premier declared that another element of success was the unity of the strategic command and Marshal Foch's masterly handling of his reserves. It was too early to predict that the German efforts had been exhausted, because the Germans still had powerful divisions in reserve but their chances of March 21 would never recur. America's

powerful and victorious army in France would continue to grow until it was nearly if not quite as large as the German army itself. Germany could never again maintain the same number of divisions she previously had. She was now begging for Austrian support and Germany's Allies were becoming disillusioned about German invincibility. The economic position of the Central Powers was desperate. Their harvest was not good and they were short of many essential articles. From a military point of view they had passed the height of their endeavors.

The Premier denied that we were behaving in an hostile manner towards Russia. It was always our policy to deal with de facto governments but it was impossible to ascertain from day to day what was the government of a single Russian village. Recent events had demonstrated that the Russians resent German authority and Russians are seeking the assistance of the Allies to an increasingly degree. We should not hesitate to render every help to enable their self-emancipation.

Czech Movement Remarkable

The Czech-Slovak movement was a most remarkable one. The Czech-Slovaks only desired to leave Russia to come to the West to fight for the Allies. They did not wish to participate in Russian politics. At their request we sent ships to Vladivostok to bring them away but the Bolsheviks under German duress refused to allow them to leave Vladivostok. He dwelt on this fact because President Wilson's action had been criticised for his decision, in conjunction with the Japanese, to send forces to Vladivostok for the rescue of the Czech-Slovaks from their plight through the organization of the German prisoners of war for their interception and capture.

Dealing with the question of peace the Premier said there were people in every country who regarded any effort to make peace as dishonorable and treasonable. That attitude must be steadfastly discouraged. He asked those who only wanted an honorable peace whether this was the moment when such a peace was possible and quoted well known facts to show that the military case is still predominant in Germany and remarked that peace could not be procured so long as they remain so.

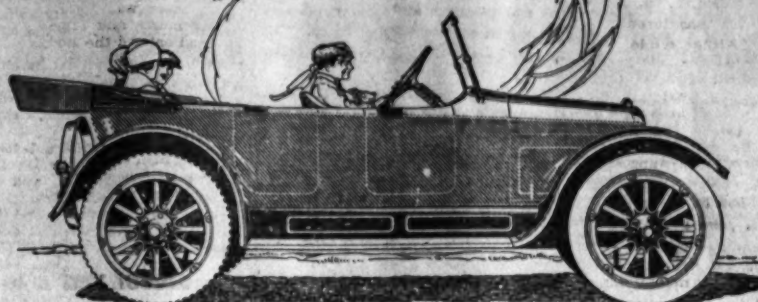
He believed in the League of Nations but its success would depend on the conditions under which it was set up. Unless those conditions were

favorable the Germans might say that they had never been defeated from a military point of view and would have won but for their economic difficulties, against which

they would henceforth provide. Every time that a decision came to be taken the Prussian sword would clank on the Council Board. What was the good of entering into peace

negotiations under those conditions? Peace would come when we had demonstrated to the enemy that power lay behind the justice which would enforce the decisions of the League.

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Follow Censorship Rules And Save Delay In Cables

Consulate Here Receives Text Of Chief Censor's
Regulations For Aid Of Cable Users

Enlightenment for many puzzled Shanghai business men who have been wondering about the delay in cable transmissions to America and their replies may possibly be found in the list of United States cable regulations printed herewith.

The regulations were received at the American Consulate here yesterday from Washington with the comment that technical irregularities in telegram from the Orient to the United States have caused expensive service and delay before they could be corrected and released, and the regulations were sent in the interest of minimizing delay in cable correspondence. The regulations, which were issued May 21 by the Chief Cable Censor, Navy Department, follow:

FOREWORD

1. Cablegrams will not be passed unless the identity of the addressee and sender is satisfactorily established and the text is clear.

2. It can not be assumed that because a message is clear to the sender, who is familiar with all the surrounding circumstances, it will be equally understandable to the censor, who is unfamiliar with the circumstances.

3. Careful observance of these regulations is required.

4. The Trading with the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, provides as follows:

"Any person who willfully evades or attempts to evade the submission of any such communication (mail, cable, radio, etc.) to such censorship or willfully uses or attempts to use any code or other device for the purpose of concealing from such censorship the intended meaning of such communication, shall be punished as provided in section 16 of this act." (10 years or \$10,000 or both).

1. Foreign Censorship

Strict compliance with these regulations, while required, will not insure the passage of any cablegram either by United States or foreign censorship. The British and French censors are largely co-ordinated with the United States censorship, but these and other foreign censors from time to time promulgate rules of which senders of cablegrams should keep themselves informed through the cable and telegraph companies.

2. Sender's Risk

All cablegrams are accepted at the sender's risk and may be stopped, delayed or otherwise dealt with at the discretion of the censor, without notice to the sender.

3. Communication With The Enemy

No cablegrams will be accepted for transmission to Germany or her allies or to territory under her control.

4. No Information Regarding Transmission

No information regarding the transmission of cablegrams is permitted to be given. Cable service involving notification by the company to the sender as to whether the cablegram has been delivered is suspended.

5. Plain Language Address

(a) A complete address is required in every cablegram, that is, an address which will clearly identify the person or organization the cablegram is intended for.

(b) Except where a code address is permitted under these regulations, the address must be in plain language. The use of an abbreviation of the entire postal address, provided such abbreviation is sufficient in itself to insure the identification of the addressee by the censors through whose hands the cablegram will pass, is not prohibited; but all abbreviations of address are used at the risk of the senders, and censorship gives no assurance that any specific abbreviation will in all cases suffice to insure identification of the addressee or ready delivery of the cablegram.

6. Code Address

(a) Registration of code addresses during the war is not permitted.

(b) Code addresses are not permitted in cablegrams to or from neutral European countries or their possessions.

(c) Code addresses to Central and South America, while not prohibited in cablegrams from United States territory, are discouraged. If a code address is used, the censor will require a full identification of the addressee, which will often impose on the sender a considerable delay and a great expense than would have been occasioned by the use of a plain language address in the first instance.

(d) Great Britain and France upon entering the war refused to recognize code addresses registered on or after July 1, 1914. The United States upon entering the war refused to recognize

code addresses registered on or after January 1, 1917. Therefore a cablegram to United States territory via British or French censorship must not be addressed to a code address not registered before July 1, 1914; but code addresses registered up to January 1, 1917, may be used on cablegrams between the United States, Cuba, Curacao, Haiti, Porto Rico, San Domingo, the Virgin Islands, Central and South America (except British, Dutch, and French Guiana and British Honduras), and points reached by the Commercial Pacific cable; that is, Hawaiian Islands, Guam, Philippine Islands, Japan, and China (except Hongkong).

(e) Only one code address for incoming messages may be used by one person or organization; but where there are independent branches of one organization a code address may, with the permission of the Chief Cable Censor, be retained for each branch.

7. Information Concerning Address-see On Cable Blank

(a) When a code address or any abbreviation of a plain language address is used in a cablegram the full name and full address of the addressee must also be recorded on the blank on which such cablegram is filed. This full address will not be transmitted as a part of the cablegram.

(b) If a cablegram is addressed to an individual acting in behalf of a firm or other organization, the full name and full address of this organization and the addressee's connection with it must appear on the blank, as well as the full name and address of the addressee.

Note.—Full name and full address as used in 7 and 8 shall be understood to mean given name, initials, and surname; street and number, name of office or other building, if any, and room number therein; and town or city.

8. Signature

(a) All cablegrams must be signed.

(b) The signature transmitted should, when considered in connection with the text and the addressee, be such as to identify clearly the sender and distinguish him from any other individual, firm, or organization with a similar name.

(c) The transmitted signature of an individual must consist of the surname at least.

(d) The transmitted signature of a firm or organization must be sufficiently complete to identify it clearly. The name of a responsible member of the firm or officer of the organization may be used, provided a satisfactory information regarding him is on file with the censor.

(e) A code address as signature is not permitted.

9. Information Concerning Sender-see On Cable Blank

(a) In addition to the signature

required in the cablegram, the full name and full address of the sender must be recorded, as supplementary information, on the blank on which each cablegram is filed.

(b) If the cablegram is signed by an individual acting in behalf of a firm or other organization, or by an abbreviated form of the name of that organization, the full name and full address of that organization and the individual's connection with it must also be given on the blank. (See note under 7.)

10. Text

Cablegrams that include only address and signature with no text are not permitted, and single word cablegrams will be passed only when their meaning is clear to the censor.

11. Language

All cablegrams must be in plain language, either English or French, or in one of the 19 codes authorized in paragraph 12 below, except as follows:

(a) Italian is permitted for cablegrams originating in or destined for Italy, Libya (Tripoli), and Italian possessions in East Africa.

(b) Spanish is permitted between the United States, Central and South America, (except British Honduras and British Guiana), Cuba, Haiti, San Domingo, Porto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Curacao, Hawaiian Islands, Guam, the Philippine Islands, Japan and China (except Hongkong), and also between Spain and Portugal on the one hand and Cuba, Porto Rico and Central and South America, (except British Honduras and British Guiana), on the other hand.

12. Codes

(a) The use of code to or from neutral European countries and their possessions is not permitted.

(b) With this exception, United States cable censorship permits the use, conditioned on their acceptability under the regulations in effect in the foreign censorship, of the following authorized codes:

1. A. B. C. Fifth Edition (not including five-letter edition).

2. Scott's Tenth Edition.

3. Western Union (not including five-letter edition).

4. Lieber's (not including five-letter edition).

5. Bentley's (not including Oil and Mining Supplements).

6. Broomhall's Imperial Combination Code, Rubber Edition.

7. Meyer's Atlantic Cotton Code, Thirty-ninth Edition.

8. Riverside Code, Fifth Edition.

9. A. Z.

(c) Not more than one code is permitted in any one cablegram.

(d) The name of the code used shall be written on the face of the cablegram, but will not be charged for.

(e) The use of private codes is prohibited.

13. Information Required By Censor In Regard To Specific Cablegrams

(a) Information required by the censor from a cable user in the United States or Canada in regard to a specific cablegram will be obtained when necessary by a collect telegram from the censor to the cable user and by a paid reply from the cable user.

(b) Cablegrams filed at stations of censorship:

When a cablegram is filed directly at a cable office where a station of censorship is located (as in New York, San Francisco, Galveston, or San Juan), the censor's action will be facilitated if the cablegram is filed in duplicate and a full written explanation of the message is given, particularly in the case of cablegrams containing numbers.

This explanation, it must be understood, is not available to foreign censors, and difficulty will more certainly be avoided if the text of the cablegram is clear in itself.

If the cablegram so filed at the cable office is in authorized code or foreign language, it will tend to minimize delay if a translation, also in duplicate and certified as to its correctness by the sender, accompanies it.

14. Shipping

Shipping cablegrams concerning neutral vessels (not chartered to Allied firms) should always contain the name of the vessel. In no case will a shipping cablegram be passed where the identity of the vessel is not made clear to the censor.

15. Commodity

The action of both United States and foreign censors on a trade cablegram will be facilitated and delay minimized if the name and quantity of the commodity involved may

readily be determined from the text. Cable users would do well to inform their foreign correspondents of this fact.

16. Numbers

Numbers that are unrelated to the text or not easily understandable to the censor are not permitted, whether expressed in plain figures or by code words translating into plain figures.

17. Serial Numbers

Cablegrams may, if desired, be numbered serially from 1 to 999, inclusive, in plain figures or authorized code translating into plain figures. The serial number, when used, must be the first word following the address.

At the option of the sender, the series may begin afresh with number 1 on the last day of each month. At the option of the sender, also, two additional figures may be added to the serial number, indicating the day of the month, in which case the figure indicating each of the first nine days of the month shall be preceded by a zero. For example: The 25th cablegram of the series sent on the 4th day of the month, would be indicated as 2504; the 25th cablegram, on the 12th day of the month, as 2512; the 26th, on the 18th, as 2618.

18. Test Words

An American banking institution or an American branch of a foreign institution that wishes permission to use a test word in remittance cablegrams will apply to the Chief Cable Censor. A correspondent of a banking institution that is entitled to use a test word does not require specific permission to use a test word in a remittance cablegram to the institution so privileged.

19. Cablegrams To Persons On Enemy Trading List

Cablegrams to or from persons on the enemy trading list will not be permitted unless a license has first been obtained from the War Trade Board. The number of the license preceded by "ETL"—for example, "ETL 4675"—must be the last words of the cablegram, except that the word "paid" or a test word may follow the "ETL" number. Even when licensed, such cablegrams are subject to all censorship regulations.

20. Address For Cablegrams To United States Overseas Forces

Cablegram to and from members of the overseas forces are subject to

censorship and must conform to all censorship regulations. Special forms of address, however, have been provided as follows:

(a) Cablegrams for members of the United States Naval Forces abroad should be addressed "Usnavforce London," and should have as the first words of the text the name of the addressee (given name spelled out and such initials as are necessary), followed by the name of the ship or unit to which he is attached ("U. S. S." before the ship's name being unnecessary.)

The following is a sample cablegram: (Address) "USNAVFORCE, LONDON." (Text) "FRANK B. HOWARD Charleston. Informal examinations successfully passed."

(Signature) "HAMMOND."

(b) Cablegrams for members of the United States Military Forces abroad, including Marines at present serving with the Army, should be addressed "Amexforce, London," and should have as the first words of the text the name of the addressee and the official designation of the unit to which he belongs.

The following is a sample cablegram: (Address) "AMEXFORCE, LONDON." (Text) "H. K. SAUNDERS, Com-

pany K. Forty-seventh Infantry. Will not change address."

(Signature) "JANE SAUNDERS."

(c) When there is a probability that two men in the service have identical surnames and initials, the name should be given in full, as "Frank Barrett Smith"; or the rank or rating should be given, as, for example: "Captain Frank B. Smith," or "Frank B. Smith, Ordinary Seaman."

Note.—Cablegrams coming from members of the United States Overseas Forces addressed "Censor, New York," and having as the first word of the text a code word already registered with the Chief Cable Censor under the provisions of Cable Censorship Circular No. 7, will be forwarded by the censor as provided in that circular, but no new registrations will be made. There is no connection whatsoever between these special code words, registered with the Chief Cable Censor by members of the Overseas Forces, and code addresses registered with the cable and telegraph companies—paragraph 6, above.

D. W. TOON, Captain, United States Navy, Director Naval Communications and Chief Cable Censor.

NOTICE

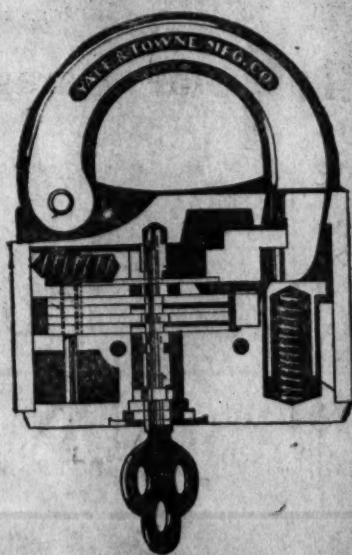
Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL much regret that for the first time for a hundred years war conditions prevent many of their products being shipped to China. They much appreciate the letters they are receiving, and in reply would state that it is fully recognised here that under the circumstances of life in China the absence of English delicacies and foods is a very real hardship. It is one of the Easterners' "little bits" in the war.

Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL will take care that not a day shall be lost in forwarding supplies when a return to more normal conditions permits. In the meantime they trust that those who have been accustomed to rely on their products will be good enough to accept this explanation.

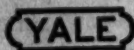
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AMERICAN TROOPS MAKE NAME FOR BOTH PLUCK AND INITIATIVE IN FIGHT

Aggressive Spirit Strong In Their Advances Near Chateau-Thierry

By Edwin L. James
(New York Times)

With the American Army on the Marne, June 26—It is four weeks today since American troops stepped into a seven-mile sector northwest of Chateau-Thierry and stopped the Germans at the point of their advances nearest Paris. It is now fitting to review the work they have done in those four weeks and calculate the net result.

Looking at it from a broad point of view, the Americans have not only kept the Hun from advancing nearer Paris on the important approach they have guarded, but on a front of ten kilometers they have kept up almost constant hammering, which has advanced their line from two to four kilometers, all the way inflicting admittedly heavy losses on the enemy, and taking some 1,500 prisoners.

Of eleven distinct engagements the Americans came off best in ten. In four weeks the Americans have kept occupied seven German divisions, including the famed (deleted) and (deleted) which might otherwise have been used with telling effect some where else. The American soldier has made the boche admit he is a good fighter.

Three American Traits
From a point of view narrower, but vitally interesting to Americans, the four weeks' experience of our soldiers in the first big battle in which they have been engaged has shown the world three salient characteristics about our troops: First, their individual bravery; second, their personal initiative; and third, their endurance.

As for individual bravery, it is well exemplified by the fact that the Germans will not fight Americans hand to hand. Nine-tenths of the prisoners we have taken fought well behind machine-guns and rifles at a distance, but when the Americans got close they surrendered. This has instilled in the Americans a wholesome spirit of having the Germans "buffeted."

On the other hand, it is a byword among the Germans that few Americans allow themselves to be made prisoners. One German officer wrote home in a captured letter: "The Americans are so brave that they will not allow themselves to be made prisoners."

When a certain German division was sent against us on June 5 the men had been told by their officers that Americans were cowards who would not fight. A division sent on June 15 was told in an official order: "Americans are brave fighters. You must be on your guard." Today American soldiers fighting northwest of Chateau-Thierry believe that man to man they can lick the best soldiers the Kaiser has.

Show Personal Initiative
As for personal initiative, the Americans always are anxious to go a little further than the strict fulfillment of orders demands. They regard it as a personal matter more than any soldier's. They are never willing simply to hold a line, but always want something doing. This characteristic has won from the Germans the name "Teufelhunde" for our doughboys.

Our soldiers are always going on patrols and scouting parties at their own request, and in this have made themselves noteworthy. I will give one instance. Four nights ago three privates, who knew that German officers had a meeting place behind their own line, asked for permission to go hunting for it. They got permission.

Three crawled through grass and woods into the German lines. Passing a machine-gun and artillery positions they came to a hunting lodge in clearing three kilometers behind the boche lines. Creeping close, two of the men placed the third on their shoulders so that he could see through a high window.

Within was a group of German officers at a feast. The doughboy on top reported, and a moment later was hoisted into a position two feet from the window, through which he threw three hand grenades together, which fell on the German officers' table, and, exploding, killed the group. Then the doughboys went home. This story is part of the record of the American War Department.

The world now knows the story of how, when Americans wished to identify German units across the Marne, the doughboys swam the river and brought back the identification. These are just two out of hundreds of such instances.

Italian Cavalry Force Disperses Austrians

Enemy Column Advancing In Semeni Valley In Albania Put To Flight

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, August 7.—An official communiqué reports:

Our cavalry dispersed a column of the enemy in the valley of the Semeni. In Albania, killing many and taking seventy-two prisoners.

Rome, August 8.—An official communiqué issued by the Ministry of the Navy reports:

Our seaplanes dropped 600 kilograms of bombs on the night of the 2nd and 3rd on the morning of the 7th on the military works and docks at Durazzo with good effect.

HONGKONG COTTON REPORT

Reuter's Pacific Service

Hongkong, August 9.—The Polish-walla cotton yarn report states that the market has continuously shown a much healthier tone. Indian yarn has advanced from ten to twenty dollars a bale and the tendency is very firm.

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BURR PHOTO CO.

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Motor Cars Collide And Crash Into Wall

Municipal Truck And Auto In Smash At Boone And Chapoo Roads.

An automobile owned by Sennet Freres, 32 Nanjing Road, and a motor truck belonging to the Municipal Electricity Department collided at the corner of Boone and Chapoo Roads yesterday afternoon, causing damage to both machines though the occupants of neither were injured.

The truck was going east on Boone Road and the motor car was traveling north on Chapoo Road at a fair rate of speed and both reached the intersection at the same time. Each vehicle swerved in an attempt to avoid collision and the machines, side by side went over the narrow sidewalk and crashed into the wall of the Public School. A front wheel of the motor car was smashed and the fenders were crumpled up while the truck was but slightly damaged.

News Brevities

The total prizes in the Powhatan Club War Savings raffle were \$5,675, not \$5,595 as reported yesterday.

Cabled advices to the Shanghai office of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha from the head offices confirm the report published of the refloating of the steamer Canada Maru August 5. The liner went aground on the rock one mile south of Cape Flattery on the morning of July 29 in a dense fog. All the passengers were taken to Seattle. There were no injuries.

The August subscription list of the China and Japan War Savings Association will close at noon today. This is the twenty-fourth list and the Association hopes that the second year of work will close with a good total.

Maria Theodor Strows, German subject living at 11 Temple Lane, appeared in the Mixed Court before British Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Kwan yesterday charged with failure to register. He pleaded that he had been ill on the day of registration and had appeared on the following day with a doctor's certificate. The charge was dismissed.

A Chinese houseboy formerly employed by Mr. H. Z. Barnes, 5 Robinson Road, was given nine months' imprisonment by the Mixed Court yesterday for theft of jewelry, clothing and household articles to the total value of \$204.

Two Chinese shops on East Seward Road were more or less damaged by fire and water during a blaze yesterday afternoon. The places were insured for about Tls. 1,300.

SIKH GETS THREE MONTHS

Sajan Singh, a Sikh policeman who while conducting a search party stole two pearls valued at \$500 from a Chinese was sentenced to three months' imprisonment at hard labor in the British Police Court yesterday.

Week-End Sports Calendar

This Afternoon

BASEBALL

Shanghai vs. Navy. Race Course 3:30.

CRICKET

Shanghai Cricket Club vs. "A" Company, S.V.C. at Cricket Club Ground 2:30.

Recreation Club vs. Powhatan Club at S.R.C. Ground 2:30.

LAWN BOWLS

Scottish vs. Rest of Shanghai at Lawn Bowls Club Risk 4:00.

Tonorrow Afternoon

BASEBALL

Shanghai vs. Navy. Race Course 3:30.

TENNIS

Cricket Club vs. Japanese Lawn Tennis Club at Cricket Club 4:30.

Baseball Today

The crack Navy team, strengthened by Keeler and other stars of the U.S.S. Samar, which arrived from Hankow Friday, will play the Shanghai baseball club this afternoon at the Race Course. The game will start at 3:30 o'clock.

The locals will be up against it for players as Tucker, Swan, Porterfield and others are out of town and Bob Eddy will be unable to play. Tinkham and Bradley will be the Shanghai battery today. Keeler and Held will work for the sailors.

COAL FOUND NEAR SEATTLE

Shipping Of Iron Ore From Lake Region Breaks Records

(American Wireless To Reuters)
Seattle, August 8.—A vein of coal has been discovered near here and is being explored. A seam seven feet wide and 600 feet in length has been uncovered.

Washington, August 8.—More ore is being shipped from the Lake Superior mines than ever before. The Shipping Board announces that the July movement totaled 10,659,200 tons, breaking all records. There is an abundance of the necessary steel for war work.

A WOMAN'S COMPLEXION

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PINKETTES

the dainty little sugar-coated laxatives which ensure daily regularity and aid digestion, thus dispelling the causes of sick-headaches, pimples, blotches and yellowness, ill-smelling breath.

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Main Office: Ford Building, Wilmington,
Delaware, U. S. A.
Address all Communications to
THE CHINA PRESS

Publication Office: Canton and Kinross Rd., 2nd
Editorial Office: Canton and Kinross Rd., 2nd
New York Office: 100 Broadway, Room 1010
Washington Bureau: Metropolitan Bank Building
Latin Bureau: 100 Broadway, Room 1010

Subscription Rates
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year, \$10.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month, \$1.00
SUNDAY, per Year, \$3.00
SUNDAY, per Month, \$0.30

Mailed to Outposts, 10 cents per month, or
\$1.00 per year extra.
Mailed to foreign countries, 10 cents per month,
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Street Sales: Daily 10 cents, per copy; Sunday
5 cents per copy.
Entered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission
with "special marks" privileges in China.

Entered as second-class mail matter at U. S.
Post Office, Shanghai, China.
Second-class postage paid at Shanghai, China.
Telephone: 1422 Business Office.
1422 Editorial Department.
Telegraph Address: NATHAN SHANGHAI.

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WEATHER

Bills damp, misty and hot weather in
our regions. Rough, sea on the
Pacific.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 10, 1918

More Surprises For Germany

GERMANY seems fated to have sprung on her almost daily fresh surprises in the way of American effort to hasten the conclusion of the war with a complete victory for the Allies. Considerations of propriety and common modesty preclude us from dwelling with undue insistence on the sum of American war effort, but in the interests of historical accuracy it is well to remind Germany no less than ourselves from time to time that a Pacific nation like the United States, when once aroused, is not disposed to leave unfinished or only half finished the task to which it has set its hand. We need have no scepticism whatsoever in our minds that by this time the German Government is bitterly rueing the day when it systematically and deliberately provoked the United States into war.

The plan just defined by General March, Chief of Staff of the American Army, for enlarging the army to 5,000,000 men at once, is calculated to spread a new smoke screen of gloom all over Germany. A plan of such tremendous scope could only have been rendered possible by the success with which the United States has been able to carry out its gigantic shipping program. The figures just announced relative to launching stagger the imagination, more especially the German imagination. The United States Shipping Board has just announced a new world shipbuilding record for July, when the launchings from American shipyards were greater than in any single year in the past; 123 vessels were launched, totaling 631,944 deadweight tons, and forty-one others were delivered, totaling 235,025 deadweight tons. In addition Japanese yards delivered two steel vessels totaling 15,855 tons. Thirty-six of the completed American vessels, totaling 217,062 tons, were of steel and the other five totaling 18,000 tons, of wood.

The total tonnage launched this year is 1,719,536 tons, divided as follows: January, 88,507 tons; February, 123,725 tons; March, 172,611 tons; April, 160,266 tons; May, 259,321 tons; June, 283,322 tons; July, 631,944 tons. Sir Joseph Maclay, the British Minister of Shipping, has cabled to Mr. Hurley, the Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, saying: "We rejoice in the absolute assurance that the military effort of America, mighty though it is, will not be hampered by lack of tonnage."

The success of the American shipping program means not only the steady and regular transportation of American troops but the carriage of vast supplies as well. The whole shipping scheme of the United States has been conceived in vastness and is being carried out with vigor.

In referring to the fact that June 26 marked the anniversary of the landing of the first American troops in France, Secretary of War Baker said regarding the proportion of the fighting troops in the American Expeditionary Force to the non-combatants that, "roughly, between sixty-five and seventy percent were combatant troops, nearer seventy than sixty-five." In addition to being the nearest approach to a public statement we have had on this matter, Mr. Baker throws a clearer light on the announcement made on June 21 at the meeting of the war Council

that American troops were holding thirty-nine miles of the western front as "American commands, in addition to which there were large numbers of American troops at the front with British and French units."

We now know that one and a half million American troops have already been landed in France, in addition to which there are nearly two million in training, so that there will be little difficulty in finding the remaining million and a half men to make up the five million referred to by General March. The great problem confronting our army and navy leaders when figuring on an army of 5,000,000 men in France has been that of maintenance; how to keep so large an army fully supplied. The success of our shipping program has supplied the answer to this problem. And an army of that size fighting side by side with the other great Allied armies in France, means only one thing or the early and complete defeat of the Central Powers.

China And The Vatican

THE Peking correspondent of the Peking and Tientsin Times writes as follows under date Aug. 6: The fact of China having appointed a representative to the Vatican and the Vatican having appointed a Nuncio to Peking is being adversely discussed here. In some quarters it is believed to be the result of German influence and a direct blow at French prestige in China. Despite the fact that every effort has been made to show that the Vatican is neutral in matters connected with the war there is a strong feeling that the Papal authorities have strong leanings towards the Central Powers, particularly Austria, and that by having a Nuncio appointed in Peking who will outrank (7) the Ministers of other Powers a direct attempt is being made to undermine the influence of the Allies in China. I understand that the French authorities have already submitted a protest to the Chinese Government on the question, but the nature of the protest I have not been able to secure. Heretofore the French Legation has had the protection of the Roman Catholic Missions in its hands, but with the appointment of a Nuncio by the Pope complications are bound to arise. The necessity of having a Papal representative in Peking is not clear, even if China is represented at the Vatican. Great Britain has its representative at Rome, but the Pope has not a representative in London. That China should decide to make and receive such appointments at the present moment, especially when the Allies on several occasions have shown a very critical attitude towards the Vatican concerning its non-condemnation of atrocities and breaches of the laws of humanity committed by the Germanic Powers, is in itself enough to give rise to suspicion, and it can be taken for granted that if the French Legation has seen fit to protest that it has good grounds for doing so. The Germans would not scruple to make use of the Vatican if they had the opportunity and they are no knowing but what the Papal authorities may unknowingly be carrying out a plan to further German interests in China by undermining French influence. The Chinese reply to the French protest will probably throw considerable light on the matter.

The Two Ideals

(From The London Times)
Few contrasts could be more deeply impressive than that presented by the speeches of the American Secretary of State and of the German Minister of War. General von Stein's deliverance in the Reichstag is instinct in every word with the spirit which Mr. Lansing denounces as the implacable foe of liberty and of right. It is one long boast of the triumphs of the German sword, one unqualified tribute to the invincible might of Prussian militarism. He speaks of "our incomparable Army" of their "spirit of absolute superiority over the enemy," of the "dash" which in 1914 led them into the enemy country—"hacking their way," he forgets to add, through innocent and neutral Belgium—"the complete confidence" of Germany in the outcome of the struggle. Russia, he hardly proclaims, "has bled to death for Britain." The Entente, he assures the Deputies, are "beginning to recognize and to admit their heavy defeat." They are conscious of the seriousness of their position, yet he has to confess that they show no sign of submission. "It is still the day of the sword, but the sword has kept sharp." The stubbornness of the Allies, he explains, arises from the belief in American help which is systematically insulted into their people. But they are leaning on a broken reed. The American troops who have confronted the Kaiser's legions have suffered the same fate as the French. The rest are "on quiet sectors of the front," and they are far below what the German High Com-

mand were led to expect "in number and strength."

Herr von Payer, the "Liberal" Vice-Chancellor, talked in exactly the same strain and Count Burian dutifully "back-set to him" with the unctuous hypocrisy proper to Austrian diplomacy. Herr von Payer revealed a good deal of what Germany aspires to in Europe. Her new alliance with the Dual Monarchy is to be so close and so permanent as to render all idea of separation "almost impossible." Its advantages, he significantly remarks, would be heightened if Poland and the northern border States were "in some way" economically joined to the Central Empires, and the participation of Rumania, Bulgaria, and "perhaps" Turkey, would further enhance them. All would form "a great united region of intercourse with uniform interests." Mr. Balfour pointed out the part which commercial policy plays in German scheme of domination. These interests would, of course, have to be guarded by political and military co-operation. The burdens would be proportional, and there would be a similar system of military training, armaments, equipment, and supply in the central bloc. When "the war preparations of the allied Empires are unified," when France has been weakened to a degree which she does not yet imagine, when Russia can neither menace her enemies nor protect her clients, when the northern border States have become "the military followers of Germany," and when Poland is the ally of the Central Powers, "the peace of Europe will be in the hands of Germany and Austria-Hungary, and there it will be." We know it best ourselves in good hands. Count Burian for his part is as ready for peace as ever—for peace like that made in the treaty with Rumania, which does not impose "what one might call conquests"—and which, he has the smug assurance to assert, has not given the Rumanians "too hardly treated" by benevolent Austria.

That is one vision of the future of the world. The other is the league of free peoples based on those great and simple ideas of liberty, democracy, and international law which Herr Peters justly declares to be the foundation of England's moral greatness. And not of England's alone. They are shared to the full, they are held as strongly by that other nation of English speech, and for which President Wilson and Mr. Lansing speak. That is the marrow of Mr. Lansing's address. Once again we have a principal Minister of the Washington Cabinet doing homage to our common principles in terms of the deepest and most immovable conviction. "Compromise founded on the Prussian conception of 'international rights,'" he declares, "must not even be considered," and he repeats, with telling force, the familiar reason why reconciliation between the fundamental doctrines of Prussianism and the fundamental doctrines of democracy is impossible. The military creed desires force, and would rule mankind by force. "World domination was, and is, the central thought of Prussianism." That thought has been instilled into the Germans by their accredited instructors and pastors, until it has filled them with "an insatiable pride of blood" and an "all-absorbing ambition to prove themselves supermen" chosen by Providence to dominate the earth. "We have been dupes," said Mr. Lansing, "of the military clique of Berlin," because Americans regarded the duplicity of which Germany was guilty as incredible. But America will never again be caught in that net. She has learnt her lesson, and it teaches her, as it has taught us, that the only way to exercise from the German people the evil spirit which possesses them is to prove to them conclusively that they are physically unable to fasten their yoke upon the world. That proof can be given only by the decisive defeat of the Kaiser's armies in the field. President Wilson's Secretary of State recognizes as clearly as we do that "war, unending war" must continue "until the arrogant and brutal Prussians are humbled, until the Kaiser and his military chiefs despair their ambitions, until the German people realize that their insolent war-lords are untouched by the divine fire and do not have at their command the powers of Heaven."

"Unless the doctrine now dominant over the German people die," he proceeds, "peace could hardly mean more than a brief respite from bloodshed—an unstable truce." That is not what the associated democracies are fighting for. They are lavishing their best blood and their accumulated wealth for a real peace, a peace rooted in justice, a peace which will be a blessing, and not a curse, to them and to their children for generations to come. Until that goal is reached "no other way" "Kinship," he was written eighteen hundred years ago, "is not measured merely by blood, but by agreement in deeds, and by pursuit of the same ends." The reprobaton of "Prussianism" by England and the United States attests the wisdom of the Alexandrian Jew.

Her Son's Regiment

The pianist in the hotel parlor was requested to play Mozart's Twelfth Mass. "Why, that," said a lady, with applause, "is my son's regiment."—*Christian Register.*

The Shortest Verse

We
De
Splice
Flies.
—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Austria's Drive A Confession Of Starvation

(Literary Digest)

Beyond the Piave, Zimpher Charles told his troops, "glory awaits you, and also honor, good food, abundant spoils, and final peace." Many Austrian soldiers with copies of this royal promise in their pockets found at least food and peace in Italian prison-camps and told their captors that the Austrian drive which began June 15 might best be described as a "hunger offensive" or "starvation offensive" for the need was everywhere to get food from the valleys of northern Italy, but a bid for victory to quiet the cries for bread in Vienna and Budapest. Here, in the Baltimore Sun's opinion, would be willing to help rather ally in order to keep her in line, but "Germany's stock of food has been too scanty to furnish the needed relief." Now, "if the Austrian Government can maintain itself for a few months longer, if the food stringency can be relieved by Austria's own crops, and by what she can take forcibly from Rumania and set from the Ukraine, the acute crisis may subside temporarily." In the meantime, the Sun notes, "it has been necessary to feed the hungry people on hope in the absence of bread." An Austrian victory in Italy, we are told, "would not only strengthen Germany, but it would go far toward saving Austria from the present disastrous situation." A new source of supplies would be opened up by plundering the malcontents at home would be overawed for the time being.

But Austria's "hunger offensive," remarks Mr. Frank H. Simonds in the New York Tribune, has done nothing "to satisfy the appetite of the Austrian people either for victory or more substantial victuals." Mr. Simonds here speaks with the press of our own country and of England, France, and Italy. In the British House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer called the Austrian offensive a failure after it had been held in check for three days. Since the enemy were unable to secure "in three days the objectives which they had hoped to obtain the first day," the offensive on this scale throughout the whole war has been its initiation secured so little success.

Mr. Bonar Law felt justified in saying "the attack has failed." From the outset, says the New York Evening Sun, the drive was "practically ineffective." It is a commonplace, the New York Times points out, that these drives are irresistible at the beginning. The Austrians at the beginning of the war were "washed in the mountains and along the Piave River; they were stopped in the mountains from the very beginning, and although they crossed the Piave in one or two places the Italian line was never broken, and in a few days the Italians and Austrians were actually contending on even terms. This complete check to the formidable and long-prepared Austrian offensive seems to the Times the most cheering news we have had from any part of the battlefield in many a day, and a London despatch to the New York World tells us that in the British capital it is considered the best piece of war-news this year.

The Austrian offensive, as a war-correspondent of the Corriere della Sera of Milan notes, "is the most ambitious Austria has attempted in any theater of the war." The entire weight of her Army was thrown against Italy. Despatches estimate the number of Austrian troops engaged at approximately 1,000,000. Austria's full resources of artillery and airplanes are thought to have been called upon; some 7,500 cannon are said to have been used. Field Marshal Borevic was placed in command, with experienced generals under him, including Conrad von Hotzendorf, and with many German officers detailed for his assistance.

The principal object, as in an offensive was, of course, the destruction or demoralization of the defending army. The ultimate objectives were the river valleys of northern Italy and such cities as Verona, Vicenza, Padua, and Venice. The immediate objectives, as General Maurice points out in one of his war articles cabled to the New York Times, were, first, the issues to the plains by way of the Brenta and Asiatic valleys, to be secured by an intensive attack on the Asolo-Monte Grappa front; and, secondly, the taking of Montebelluna, Treviso, and Mestre by an attack along the Piave. The effort on the Piave was divided into an assault on the important Montebelluna ridge near Montebelluna and an attack on a broad front along the lower course of the river. While the Austrians developed an offensive movement along the whole hundred-mile line from Lake Garda to the sea, it was particularly vigorous, as the despatches note, on the sixty-five-mile front from Valdagno to the mouth of the Piave. On the Asolo Plateau, held by British forces, and near Monte Grappa, held by the French, initial Austrian gains were promptly lost through counter-attacks. An Italian officer said of the British success in the mountains: "They are slamming the gates of Italy in the face of the invading Austrian forces secured a footing on the Montebelluna ridge, and they crossed the lower Piave at several points. But a number of their pontoon bridges were destroyed in a few days by a flood, and successive Italian counter-attacks soon pushed them back to their bridgeheads. The chief cause for the failure of the Austrian drive to go farther, according to several correspondents, was the complete preparedness of the Italian and Allied forces. Mr. Edgar A. Mowrer, cabling to the Chicago Daily News and New York Globe, says that the Italian General Staff knew the exact hour when the enemy would attack; consequently, when—

At 5:05 Saturday morning (June 15), the precise moment when the Austro-Hungarian troops opened fire, the Italian counter-batteries broke into thunder all along the line. The

plans for sending at least a small American expeditionary force to Italy are taking form.

The "why" of the Austrian offensive is found by American editors in the pressure of hunger, already alluded to, and in the politico-racial troubles described in another article in this issue. The New York Evening Sun thinks that the decision to start the drive of June 15 "was reached in Vienna independently of Berlin's wishes." This in the Evening Sun's opinion, accounts at once for the present undertaking and for "its abortion for lack of German support." It reminds us that since the early days of the great German offensive in France "nothing has appeared in the news about Austrian troops on the Western front." It seems to this editor that they must have been withdrawn to prepare for the advance in Italy. This withdrawal, we are told, must have displeased the German Kaiser, who was staking all on his efforts to storm through the French and English lines, and who "would resent Austrian refusal to participate," and "certainly would not divert all men from it even to capture all Italy." But the much more common belief is that the Austrians undertook the offensive "at the dictation of the German militaryists and with the greatest reluctance." The New York Sun's Paris correspondent says that "the German Kaiser's telegram last month to Emperor Charles, 'our duty is to attack in all the theaters of war,' was practically an order." Mr. Frank H. Simonds takes a similar view. Austrian gains, he says, have been so slight "that the world is bound to suspect that under German coercion Austria is making an offensive reluctantly and with little hope or expectation of a major success." Mr. Simonds adds, in a New York Tribune article:

"In no defensive operation this year has the immediate achievement of the defender in the first three days been as great as the Italian performance up to date. . . . It is too early to draw any final conclusions, but it is plain that the Italians have done well in the first stage of a major offensive, and have done much to wipe out their defeat of last autumn.

"In any event, the substantial

failure of the attack in precisely those days in which an offensive invariably attains its greatest results is a good sign, and, following closely upon the French achievement on the Oise, supplies just cause for optimism. We are half through the storm, and the last two blows seem to have been weaker than those that went before."

A writer already quoted, Mr. McPherson, of The Tribune, makes a point which appeals to many editors when he says: "What the Kaiser Charles needs is not a local success here and there in northern Italy. He needs an imposing victory with which to restore confidence at home and quiet not only the half-rebellious Slavs, but the war-weary Austrians and Hungarians. A slight success would be only a little better than an obvious failure. If this offensive fails—as it has threatened to do from the start—Austria-Hungary will have to stand thereafter on the defensive. Her fighting spirit is flickering out. Her mountain barriers might protect her for many months to come. But she would hardly cast her eyes again toward Verona, Vicenza, and Padua, or even toward Venice.

But a London press correspondent warns us that "the Italians and their Allies on the Italian front can not afford to despise the Austrians, and every ounce of effort may be needed to stem the torrent." He points out that Germany will not permit "a half-hearted offensive against Italy." While "up to some days ago no Germans were reported on the Italian front," it is possible that they may be "rushed there at the last moment to serve as spearheads for the Austrian attacks." The Brooklyn Eagle also thinks we should avoid overconfidence, since the Teutons may possibly "have a big surprise in reserve." And the Springfield Republican would have us prepared for more danger along the Italian front. Austria's initial attack seems too severe to be a feint, yet it may be intended to draw all the available strength of the Allies to the long front attacked before attempting the expected flank attack to the west or even to the west of Lake Garda."

TESTIMONIALS

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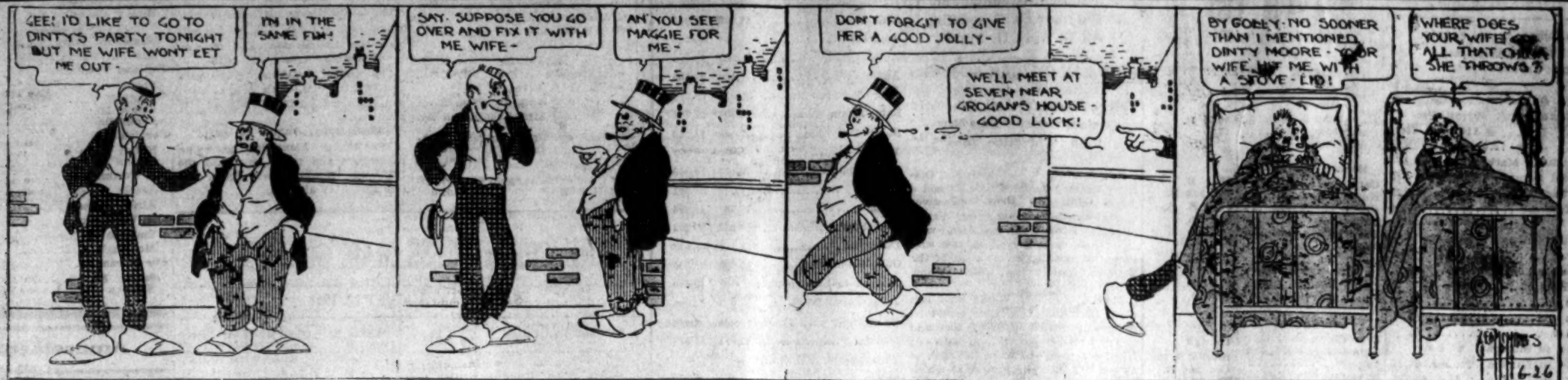
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An Hour And A Half Later, After It Had Come Back
From 'China'

By Garrett P. Serviss

There seems to be a perpetual fascination about the time-honored question of what would happen to a body let fall into a straight hole bored through the center of the earth. It is a good question, too—a useful kind of scientific fairy tale—because it presents the law of gravitation in a form that appeals to the imagination, and thus awakens a curiosity about scientific principles which it might be hard to arouse in any other way.

Several letters recently received show how widespread is interest in primary science. One man thinks that the body would stop on reaching the center of the earth because of

that point gravity ceases to pull it; another thinks it would go on and reach the surface on the other side by virtue of "centrifugal force."

It is also suggested that inside the earth centrifugal and centripetal forces neutralise each other. A man may find innumerable more wasteful ways of passing his time than in striving to crack nuts like these, for they are really full of meat.

It should be understood that in dealing, in an elementary way, with problems of this kind certain summary assumptions must be made to begin with in order to get rid of complications that only serve to confuse the general result aimed at. For instance, it is necessary to assume that the earth is a perfect sphere, and that it is homogeneous, for otherwise the direction of gravity would not be everywhere constant, nor focused exactly at the center and the resultant attraction upon the falling body inside the tube would not be always in the same absolute straight line.

Then, too, it would make a great difference where the hole was bored; i.e., where its points of entry and exit were placed. These ought to be at the poles, and the tubular hole should follow the axis of the earth, in order that the body falling through it might not be deviated from a straight course by the effects of the earth's rotation.

Finally, it is necessary to neglect the atmospheric resistance, since the opening would be filled with air of varying density, which would have a great effect upon the motion of the body. But, putting all these refinements aside, some very interesting results, and useful facts about that mysterious force called gravitation (gravity when the earth alone is concerned as the attracting body), may be obtained.

First, then the force of gravity diminishes with the depth below the surface, and becomes zero at the center. When the body has fallen say 100 miles from the top of the hole it is freed from the attraction of an upper shell of the earth 100 miles in thickness, and when it reaches the center it is freed from the whole attraction of the earth, considered as a force directed toward a common central point, because now all the particles composing the earth tend to draw the body in an outward direction, and since these particles are symmetrically placed all around, their attractions neutralise each other, or are balanced, and the body, as far as they are concerned, is not moved by any force.

Nevertheless, having fallen to the center, or point of no attraction, it will not stop there, because the momentum that it has gathered during its fall from the surface remains and will serve to drive it past the neutral point, and up the opposite side, with diminishing velocity, until it reaches the other surface, where it will come to rest for an infinitely brief instant and then immediately fall back again, once more passing through the center, and mounting to its starting place.

Thus, if not interfered with, the body would go on forever vibrating, or swinging to and fro, through the earth, in the manner of a pendulum, except that its track would be a straight line instead of a curve. There is a formula of analytic mechanics which enables us to calculate the time that would be required for a body to fall, in the manner supposed, from the earth's surface to its center. This formula, turned from mathematical symbols into plain words, tells us that to get the time, we must divide the radius of the earth in feet (about 21,000,000), by the velocity in feet acquired in one second, by a body falling at the earth's surface (about 32), take the square-root of the quotient, and then multiply that root by half the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter (about 15.7). The result will be the time of fall in seconds.

Performing the operation we see that it would be about 1.370 seconds, or nearly 23 minutes. More accurate figures would reduce this to a little over 21 minutes. In the same space of time the body would ascend to the surface on the other side, the whole period required for traversing the diameter of the earth being about three-quarters of an hour, so that in an hour and a half, if we stood beside the hole where we had dropped in the ball, we might expect to see it come up out of the earth at our feet and gently yield itself a prisoner if we chose to catch it.

America Tightens Its Belt

By Frederic J. Haskin

There are now more than 100,000 War Saving Societies in the United States, comprising more than five million men, women and children, according to Mr. Maurice Wertheim, who is the national director of these societies. They are now being organized at the rate of more than a thousand a day; a special magazine, "The War Saver," is published for their benefit; and they also receive a special bulletin service from Washington, designed to spread the gospel of economy.

These societies are based upon a variety of existing organizations, such as schools, churches, lodges, clubs and industrial concerns. Although the only qualification for membership is the willingness to save and to buy War Savings Stamps, the societies are far more than purchasing organizations. They are primarily educational in intent; their purpose is to teach and practise the idea that the war can be won only by the economical use of all the materials of living.

The total issue of War Savings Stamps by Congress was but two billion dollars, which is only a small fraction of the revenue needed to carry on the war. The value of the War Savings Stamp campaign lies not primarily in the amount which it will bring to the treasury, but in the lesson of saving which it teaches. It cannot be repeated too often that the war cannot be won with money alone. If the treasury were filled to the roof with gold, the situation would be no better. The money could be used for the purchase of goods from other nations, but since nearly all other nations are drawing upon us for goods, we cannot rely upon imports.

When you buy a five dollar War Savings Stamp, the fact that you place five dollars in gold in the treasury for the war is the least important phase of the transaction. Far more important is the fact that five dollars worth of material has been saved, assuming that if you had not bought a War Savings Stamp, you would have spent the five dollars for something else—perhaps for a new pair of shoes. By having the old pair half sold, you save just so much leather, which is needed to make shoes for soldiers.

The annual value of manufactures in the United States has been about 34 billion dollars. Some of this was exported, but there are also imports, so that the 34 billion may be taken as a fair measure of the amount we have been accustomed to spend for manufactured goods. Now the government is calling for about twenty billion dollars a year of manufactured products to conduct the war. That means that the government is going to need about half of the material and labor which has been going into our manufactured goods—half of the supplies of shoes and clothes, tools and goods in general which the American people have heretofore had for their own use.

Meditate that fact a while and you will begin to get an idea of the magnitude of this business of financing a war. It means that on an average of each of us must get along on just half as much as he did before the war. Of course, this is impossible for many persons of small income. Those of large income will have to retrench by a great deal more than half. But the war can be financed only if every citizen realises his duty, not merely to buy Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps with his surplus cash, which he would otherwise have put in a savings account, but to do without goods which he would have bought in peace time, and to register that actual economy of material in the purchase of government obligations—War Savings Stamps or Liberty Bonds.

Every member of a War Saving Society signs a pledge that he will practice systematic saving, that he will refrain from unnecessary expenditure, and that he will encourage others in his community to practice these essentials of thrift.

Americans must learn that war means millions of men to feed and clothe who are not producing anything, millions of tons of steel and food sent to the bottom of the sea by submarines, millions of gallons of gasoline burned in military autos and planes—consumption on an enormous

scale over and above peace time consumption. And they must also learn that their country is no longer a sparsely populated one with resources that cannot be measured; but a country, which, although rich in both resources and accumulated wealth, is nevertheless rapidly approaching the stage of "saturation" in which consumption and production almost balance. And for all that we can produce above our wants, our Allies and the neutrals have desperate need.

This lesson of economy is the one that will be hard for Americans to learn. The European belligerents could not have stood the strain of war this long except for the fact that they have long been crowded countries, and have had to learn the lessons of economy. What an American would stigmatize as stinginess has long been a necessity in Europe. Houses heated just enough to prevent illness, food cooked in quantities just sufficient for a meal, clothes made to serve as long as the fabric would hold together—such economies have been usual even among the well-to-do in Europe. Meanwhile America has been evolving the opposite ideal of wasteful extravagance. "You are, no sport" unless you are willing to spend more than you can afford, unless you despise patched clothes and half-soled shoes—and every young American aspires to be a good sport. One of the first things he learns is to lie about his income and live up to the lie.

But America can no longer afford to be a sport among nations; she has come into new and grave responsibilities, for one thing, and her days of prodigal wealth are over for another. There was a time in the early mining days of the West when men would throw away change for a dollar as too small to be worth carrying. When the fur trade was at the height of its glory, trappers at Taos, New Mexico, would pitch dollars into the street to watch the urchins scramble for them. The great oil gushers of the West brought into being another epoch of heroic waste. American farmers have burned corn for fuel and lighted their hayfields with natural gas. There is scarcely one of our resources that we have not squandered when it was abundant, and in this way we have built up our false ideal of spendthrift living.

Those days of largesse are now definitely over. Experts are ransacking the mountains for new mines, the oil gushers have ceased to rush; all the best of the land is under cultivation, great projects are under way to reclaim the last stubborn bits of the wilderness. And now comes this great crisis of war in

which the world turns to us for help, to make us realise that we have played out the part of careless prodigal, and must adopt another role.

This lesson of economy is the harder to learn because many classes of workers are making more

money than ever before. They must learn that the abundance which has come to their hands is accidental, and is not theirs to waste, because it belongs to civilisation, which is in sore need.

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG, Act. Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
 National City Bank Building
 55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and surplus U.S. \$4,500,000
 Undivided Profits U.S. \$1,173,000

H. T. S. Green,
 President & General Manager.

London Office:
 25 Bishopsgate, E. C.

San Francisco Office:
 222 Montgomery Street.

For Eastern Branches:

China: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
 Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
 Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
 India: Bombay, Calcutta.
 Straits Settlements: Singapore.
 Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:
 Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon.
 Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
 Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
 Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close association with the National City Bank of New York we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Lima, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo, Valparaiso.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
 Paid-up Capital . Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits: For 3 months at 3½ per annum. For 6 months at 4½ per annum. For 12 months at 5½ per annum. On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

S. KASAHARA, Manager.

2518 Manager. 4663 Compradore. 2518 Gen. Office. 4621 Nights only. 5556 General Office.

Telephones:—

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.
 (formerly known as The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank, Ltd.)

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital \$1,000,000.00
 Reserve Fund 268,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai
 14, Peking Road.
 Telephone Nos. 2613 and 2614.

Branches:

Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4½ per annum.
 Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
 Shu Chin Mui, Sub-Manager.
 O. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

J. KENJOH, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000
 Subscribed Capital 1,135,000
 Paid-up Capital 543,500
 Reserve Fund 650,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
 London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Rangoon, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bharu (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Hongkong, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2½ per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG, Manager.

26 The Bund. 9753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Paid-Up Capital: Keping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
 55 Seebuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager,
 Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
 55 Seebuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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 Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

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 55 Seebuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager,
 Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Provision Prices

in Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkong market as compiled on August 8, 1918.

Butcher's Meat

Beef per lb. 14-30
 Mutton " 18-30
 Pork " 22-30
 Veal " 22-30

Fish

Bream per lb. none
 Cod " 14-18
 Mandarin " 20-25
 Mackerel " 20-25
 Pomfret " 18-18
 Salmon " none
 Small " 16-18
 Sole " 16-18
 Whitebait " 18-20

Game, Poultry and Eggs

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to alterations)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.
(For Liverpool.)

	Tons	
KANAGAWA MARU	12,500	
SADO MARU	12,500	

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Washington.

	Tons	
SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Sekine, Aug. 19
FURUKAWA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Iriwaka, Sept. 16

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

	Tons	
WATAGAMI MARU	4,600	Capt. N. Tsuruhashi, Aug. 16
YAMAGUCHI MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima, Aug. 23
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Taniguchi, Aug. 27

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

	Tons	
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida, Aug. 10
TAKASHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. A. Nakamata, Aug. 17

FOR JAPAN

	Tons	
INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Migo, Aug. 23

KORE TO SEATTLE

	Tons	
KAMO MARU	16,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu, Aug. 19

FOR HONGKONG

	Tons	
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Sept. 3
KATORI MARU	19,000	Oct. 2

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

	Tons	
FURUKAWA MARU	21,000	Aug. 19
SUWA MARU	21,000	Oct. 22

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

	Tons	
AKI MARU	12,500	Aug. 21
TANGO MARU	14,000	Sept. 18
NIKKO MARU	19,000	Oct. 16

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

Important Section in the Tokyo - Peking - Harbin - Shanghai Routes.

Operating all Lines in South Manchuria and Chosen East of Mukden

CIRCULAR TOURS FOR CHINA, SOUTH MANCHURIA, CHOSSEN, AND JAPAN.

Route from Shanghai: Nanking - Tientsin - Peking - Tientsin - or Hankow

Mukden - (Port Arthur - Dairen - Mukden) - Seoul - Fusan - Shimonoeki - Nagasaki - Shanghai. Or vice versa.

Reduced Rate: About 30%. Validity: 4 months.

Issued by principal stations on railway lines en route, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Nishin Kisen Kaisha, and the principal Ticket Agencies.

OVERLAND TOURS FOR CHINA, SOUTH MANCHURIA, CHOSSEN, AND JAPAN.

Route from Shanghai: Nanking - Tientsin - Peking - Tientsin - or Hankow

Mukden - (Port Arthur - Dairen - Mukden) - Seoul - Fusan - Shimonoeki - Nagasaki - Yokohama - Shanghai. Or vice versa.

Reduced rate: 30%. Validity, 3 months.

Issued by Agents of the following Steamer Lines:—N.Y.K.; T.K.K.; C.P.O.S.; P.M.S.S.C.

For information and literature, apply to the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Head Office: Dairen.

Branch Offices: Tokio, Seoul, Harbin, Kirin, Peking and Shanghai.

Tel. Add.: Mantetsu. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.

TWO MORE 'AMERICANS' LEAVING TO JOIN ARMY

Mr. D. L. McCoy And Mr. P. M. Marsh Leave Next Saturday

En-route to New York where they are to enlist Messrs. D. L. McCoy and P. M. Marsh of Pearson-Daniel and Company leave here for San Francisco on the Pacific Mail Steamship Company liner Ecuador, which sails for Japan ports and the United States, Saturday afternoon, August 17. Mr. McCoy will enlist in the Navy Air Corps and Mr. Marsh will join the army.

Mr. E. Simmans, American Vice-Consul at Harbin, Mr. J. K. Sague, American delegate to the International Tariff Revision Commission, and Lt. and Mrs. C. M. Bray, U. S. Navy, will be among the fifty passengers bound for San Francisco. Lt. Bray was in command of the U.S.S. Samar at Hankow and goes to St. Louis under orders. Messrs. Simmans and Sague go to Washington.

Four Chinese physicians go to the United States to resume their studies. They are Dr. H. P. Chu, Dr. J. D. Zau, Dr. C. C. Lai and Dr. L. C. Chow. Messrs. H. Y. Lee and Lee Hong-tai, Hongkong merchants, are through passengers.

The Ecuador will take 25 passengers for Japan ports including Mr. Edward Ezra and party.

Others who have booked passage for San Francisco are Mr. J. G. Mansfield of Jardine, Matheson and Company, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Cutler, Mrs. J. P. Hayes, Mrs. H. A. Hoyer and two children, Mrs. I. Delbourgo and two children, Mrs. O. S. Troutwine and Miss H. M. Troutwine.

Sicawei Weather Report

8.—Rather fine weather in the north; overcast in the south. Low pressures in South China. High readings in the north. Moderate monsoon on our coasts. Cyclonic circulation all over Japan, and on the Pacific, east of Luzon.

9.—Very cloudy and misty weather. Barometer falling.

Friday, August 9, 1918.

WEATHER 4 A.M. 9 A.M.

Bar. at Centg. mm. 754.14 754.17

Bar. at Centg. inches. 29.69 29.69

Variation for mm 24h -2.06 -2.37

Variation for mm 12h -0.50 -0.77

Wind—Direction E ESE

Wind—Kilom per hour 20 30

Wind—Miles 12.4 18.6

Temperature—Cen 24.2 29.1

Temperature—Fah 75.6 84.4

Humidity co. 93 71

Nebulosity 5-10 7 8

Rainfall mm — —

Rainfall inches — —

PROMINENT CHINESE ASKS Tls. 100,000 IN LIEBEL SUIT

Wen Tsung-yao, Former Commissioner, Files Claim In U.S. Court Against C. Annatoyn

Suit for Tls. 100,000 damages for libel was filed in the United States Court for China yesterday by Mr. Wen Tsung-yao, former Commissioner of Foreign Affairs here and prominent Kuomintang leader, against L. Kamsul, otherwise known as Lam Yeh-chuan, or Charles Annatoyn, an American citizen.

The action is based on three letters written and published by the defendant and referring to Mr. Wen's connections with the project of building a free school for contributions collected by the Canton Guild.

The plaintiff is represented by Messrs. Jernigan, Fessenden and Rose and by Messrs. Fleming and Davies.

Mr. Wen, who has long been a prominent Chinese government official, is a director of many large enterprises, has been adviser to the Viceroy at Nanking and secretary to the Viceroy at Canton, is Director of the Telegraph Administration for Kwangtung and Kwangsi, Director of the Canton-Samsul Railway, Assistant-Director of the Canton-Hankow Railway, was Minister Resident to Tibet and Secretary to the Imperial High Commissioners in the Mackay Treaty Revision.

The first of the three letters responsible for the suit was written by the defendant to the Committee of the Canton Guild on August 2, 1918. It begins by praising the efforts of the Guild in soliciting funds for the "Kwong Shao Free School." However, the letter states, the matter has now pending for over a year and the writer hears that this is due to the delay of Wen Tsung-yao in donating the plans for the building.

The writer states that he has also heard that ten's for the work have been opened in Wen's residence and that of the ee bi's of Tls. 43,000, 70, 47,000 and Tls. 49,000. Wen has instructed his man, one Tan, to return the suit, the amount of Tls. 47,000. The letter alleges that Wen, notwithstanding the fact that he is not allowed the plans to exceed Tls. 25,000, has privately opened bids for almost double the amount.

"The Guild has not so much money to lose," the letter reads, "and raising further funds by soliciting contributions is no easy task. One must know that a 'one' contributed by us has been earned through legitimate business, either mentally or manually and not easily earned as by sucking the fat of the people and shaving the land,

which Wen does."

The letter goes on to declare that Wen has "never contributed a cent to any philanthropic purpose and now, snatching the good name (by donating the plans) and wastes the money. His wicked intention is more poisonous than a serpent." The writer requests that these facts be advertised in the newspapers so that all Chinese and foreigners.

The second cause of the action is a letter written on the same date to Wen himself, accusing him of "snatching a good name" and of

which Wen does."

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 29	Hongkong	Andre Lebon	Jap.	
July 24	Japan	Amagasaki Maru	Jap.	
June 26	Hongkong	Antiochus	Jap.	
June 11	Manila	Bussan Dollar	Jap.	
June 15	Manila	Capto	Jap.	
June 15	Japan	Chiyodo Maru	Jap.	J.M. & Co.
July 10	Hankow	Changwo	Jap.	J.M. & Co.
July 17	Japan	Chicago Maru	Jap.	O. B. K.
July 22	Ningpo	Chinchon	Jap.	Sea Peh S.N.
Aug. 7	Japan	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 7	Japan	Fukoku Maru	Jap.	
Aug. 7	Japan	Fukuroku Maru	Jap.	
Aug. 7	Japan	Fenglin	Jap.	B. & S.
July 24	Japan	Futami Maru	Jap.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 7	Foochow	Hanan	Jap.	
July 8	Japan	Harold Dollar	Jap.	B.M.R.
July 18	Tsingtao	Hakushin Maru	Jap.	
July 31	Hongkong	Hejas	Jap.	
Aug. 6	Hongkong	Harold Dollar	Jap.	Br. R. Dollar Co.
July 25	Antung	Ishin Maru	Jap.	
June 25	Japan	Isoo	Jap.	
July 29	Hongkong	Jon Maru	Jap.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 30	Hankow	Kwangshai	Jap.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 15	Japan	Kai Maru	Jap.	Alexander
Aug. 3	Japan	Korea Maru	Jap.	
July 11	N. S. Island	Kanbu Maru	Jap.	
June 28	Japan	Kurama Maru	Jap.	
June 28	Japan	Kyoto Maru	Jap.	
Aug. 8	Hankow	Kanagawa Maru	Jap.	S. O. Co.
July 20	Japan	Meifoo	Jap.	
July 20	Japan	Nagasaki Maru 2	Jap.	
Aug. 7	Japan	Nichibei Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 29	Antung	Parthas	Jap.	
Aug. 7	Hongkong	Sandwich Maru	Jap.	
July 15	Hongkong	Shoyei Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 8	Antung	Sado Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 27	Hongkong	Tenun Maru	Jap.	Alexander
Aug. 5	Tsingtao	Toyo Maru	Jap.	
July 31	Japan	Tomashima Maru	Jap.	
July 4	Singapore	Vondel	Jap.	
Aug. 5	Hongkong	Wosang	Jap.	J.M. & Co.
June 11	Chinwangtao	Yokko Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 9	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.	
Aug. 9	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Br. B. & S.	
Aug. 9	Japan	Kailong	Br. B. & S.	
Aug. 9	Japan	Futami Maru	Jap.	
Aug. 9	Hankow	Kobe Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
Aug. 9	Hankow	Sianyang Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
Aug. 9	Hankow	Ningshao	Br. B. & S.	
Aug. 9	Hankow	Powang	Br. B. & S.	
Aug. 9	Japan	Whashing	Jap.	
Aug. 9	Japan	Sancho Maru	Jap.	
Aug. 9	Japan	Hsinming	Br. B. & S.	
Aug. 9	Japan	Kwangchi	Br. B. & S.	
Aug. 9	Japan	Ningchow	Br. B. & S.	
Aug. 9	Japan	Mazda Maru	Jap. A. P. Co.	
Aug. 9	Japan	Sapporo Maru 5	Jap. S. Shokai	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 9	Nankai, Kobe & Y'hama	Chiyodo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Aug. 9	Newchwang	Hsinfeng Maru	Br. B. & S.	
Aug. 9	Nankai, Hankow, etc.	Loonwo	Br. J. M. & Co.	
Aug. 9	Nankai, Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Aug. 9	Nankai, Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.	
Aug. 9	Nankai, Hankow, etc.	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.	
Aug. 9	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Br. B. & S.	

Shipping Items

The L.C. as Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. as Kiangshai left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. as Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The L.C. as Suilwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. as Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The H.O. as Tehhsing left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. as Tafo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. as Hwahta left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. as Nankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. as Shengking left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. as Sungking left Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The K.K.K. as Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. as Kiangy will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. as Tule Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. as Sunning will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. as Shuntien will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai tomorrow.

The L.C. as Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS Local Fast Slow Local Fast Slow Local Fast Slow Local Fast Slow

Shanghai North dep. 7.35 9.10 10.00 14.50 15.50 16.50

Jiaohai dep. 7.51 9.16 10.23 15.16 16.06 16.56

Sicowan dep. 7.58 9.23 10.30 15.23 16.13 17.03

Lungshu Junction dep. 8.15 9.40 10.53 15.40 16.29 17.19

Shanghai South dep. 7.45 9.10 10.20 13.35 14.00 14.55

Lungshu Junction dep. 8.15 9.40 10.53 13.55 14.30 15.25

Sicowan dep. 8.50 10.48 12.02 16.07 17.42 18.56

Jiaohai dep. 9.51 11.52 13.24 16.53 18.49 19.53

Lungshu Junction dep. 7.40 10.25 12.30 14.35 17.22 19.20

Shanghai North dep. 8.45 11.05 13.15 15.40 18.24 19.53

Shanghai South dep. 9.45 11.41 14.00 16.50 19.19 20.53

Zahkou dep. 11.35 13.10 15.50 19.00 19.35 20.53

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao dep. 6.50 8.25 11.25 14.00 15.55 18.35

Kenshangmun dep. 7.10 8.50 11.40 14.10 16.15 18.50

Hangchow dep. 7.20 9.15 11.52 14.24 16.30 19.00

Zahkou arr. 9.40 11.10 14.00 16.55 19.00 20.53

Zahkou dep. 7.30 10.10 12.25 14.55 17.20 19.15

Hangchow dep. 7.42 10.57 12.57 15.12 18.07 19.27

Konzenchiao arr. 7.55 11.10 13.10 15.25 18.20 19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

being "the worm of the public funds contributed by our fellow citizens."

The third letter was written to the secretary of the Kwangtung. Club enclosing copies of the other two letters and asking that the letter to the Guild be posted publicly in the Club.

It states that the writer has already sent copies of the letters to many of the members and to contributors to the fund. It also urges a meeting of the Club to raise objections so the management of this public matter should not be monopolized by this mean and wicked fellow.

The plaintiff declares that the letters have caused him damage to the amount of Tls. 100,000 and asks judgment in this amount and also costs of the action.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the band in the Public Recreation Ground today, beginning at 4.30 p.m.:
1.—March "Mandarin".....Franklin
2.—Overture "Johann de Paris".....Boeldieu
3.—Waltz "Babale".....Lacome
4.—Selection "Carmen".....Bizet
5.—Waltz "Eldorado".....Royce
6.—Selection "The Belle of New York".....Kerker
A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-Charge.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 — Midnight, 1330 — 130 p.m.

Business and Official Notices

NOTICE is hereby given that, owing to depleted staffs, the undermentioned Store intend closing for Tiffin from 12.30 p.m. until 1.45 p.m., commencing from Monday, 12th August, 1918, until further notice, excepting Saturday when the closing time will be as usual.

Aris & Crafts, Ltd.,
Hall & Holz, Ltd.,
Lane Crawford & Co., Ltd.,
Weeks & Co., Ltd.

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Tel. N. 3762. 25 North Szechuen Road.

Dr. James Yukiing

Men's Diseases only

Hours: 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

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No. 24 Miller Road. Tel. North 3361.

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(former Assistant at the Imperial
University at Tokyo and
Fukuoka.)

Internal Medicine,
Children's Diseases.

Dr. K. HONMA,

(former Assistant at the Imperial
University at Fukuoka.)

Women's Diseases,
Confinement, Surgery,
Skin Diseases,
Venereal Diseases.

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The Chief Manufacturers
and Exporters of Hand-made
Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

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Amusement Advertising;
will be found on
Page 8

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